

HOME NEWS

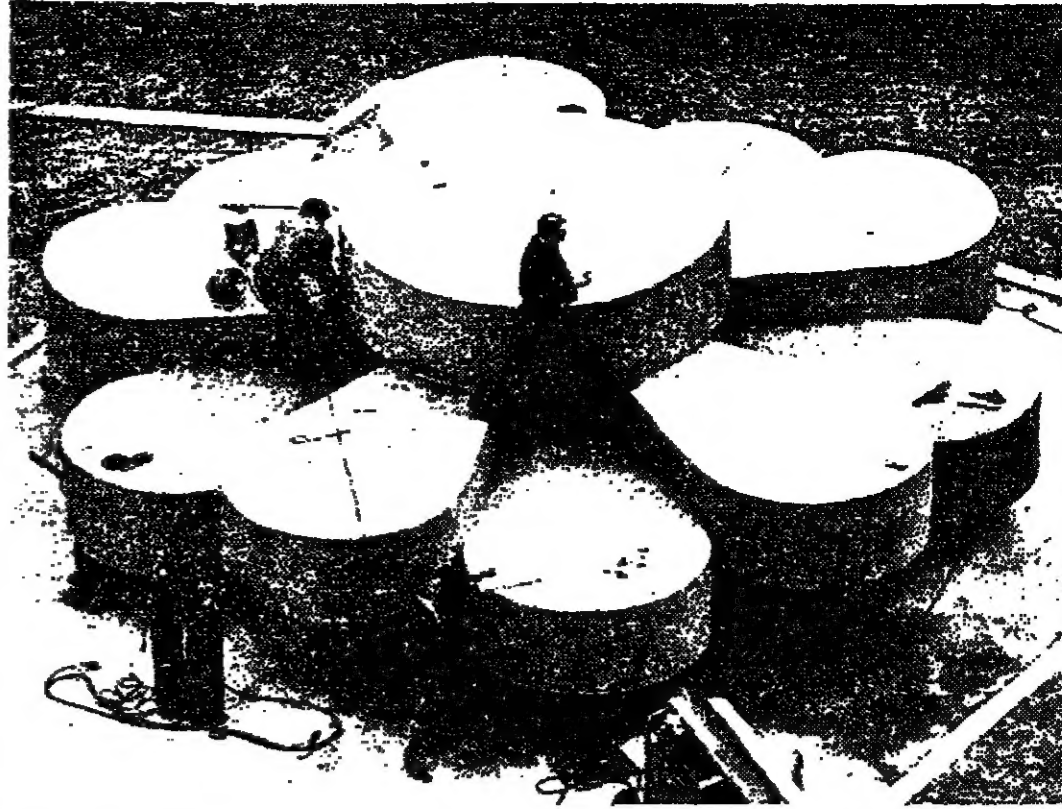
Publicity campaigns to recruit better-educated boys to the police are seen as a failure

Peter Evans
Affairs Correspondent
 Publicity campaigns to recruit better-educated boys to the police are seen as a failure, says the *Police Journal*.
 In spite of all efforts, far more boys with grammar school education who enter the police service have failed, Dr Tobias, formerly on the staff of the Police College, says in the latest issue of the *Police Journal*.
 "Put the other way, it has reduced the proportion of those without even that very modest educational attainment from two-thirds to one half."
 Bearing in mind educational progress over the 12 years, the police service cannot derive much satisfaction from the figures, he says.
 The number of recruits with five GCE Ordinary level passes or better had risen from about a tenth to about a quarter, and the number with two Advanced levels had tripled.
 But still fewer than a tenth, even last year, the two A levels that would be the minimum requirement for university entrance, Dr Tobias contrasts that with the change in the recruitment figures for the executive officer grade in the Civil Service.
 In 1962, a twentieth of the direct entrants to that grade were graduates, but by 1972 the figure had risen to more than a quarter. That comparison, he says, is weighted in favour of the police service, because the

comparison is between those with the minimum university entrance qualification in the one case and in actual possession of a degree in the other.
 Yet, Dr Tobias says, the police service figures are still lower, with the service falling further behind over the years in question.
 Dr Tobias's conclusions are certain to cause controversy among policemen. The reason the police service cannot attract more graduates and academically talented people is possibly attributable to the nature of the work.
 Much is dull routine, especially for the constable; the hours are often bad and there is said to be some dislike in the lower and middle ranks of "academic unwillingness" as opposed to practicality. A graduate said that he had met prejudice and attempts to "cut him down to size".
 It would probably help if better educated recruits could be sure of some sort of equivalent to a commission in the Army after satisfactorily completing a reasonably short period of training. There is, however, some feeling against "officer class" entry.
 The system now is that a graduate can apply to the force of his choice. After two years' satisfactory service, he automatically gets an extended interview for the special course at the Police College, Bramshill. A hurdle which, if crossed, brings accelerated promotion.

£4,000 cost of jail sentence is criticized

A jail sentence of six months for theft, imposed on a mother of four, cost the taxpayer £4,000, according to an article in the latest issue of *The Magistrate*, the journal of the Magistrates' Association.
 It said the sum included prison costs, keeping the children in care, paying the rent of their house and the expense of social work.
 The journal said that the amount seemed out of proportion to what the woman did, or what was achieved by the sentence.
 It added: "Any social worker trying to help people cope on limited budgets with today's soaring costs, and being frustrated in getting hold of relatively small sums of money to try out more constructive ways of battling with the cycle of deprivation and criminality, must be appalled to realize how much money can be spent once the battle is lost and the family split up."
 In the journal's view "society's displeasure at her anti-social behaviour could have been just as well demonstrated by a very much shorter prison sentence".
 That would have cost the taxpayer much less, and would also not have undermined so much the mother's ability to cope on release. It would not have had such a lasting, and probably damaging effect on the children, and would not have made such use of the scarce resources of residential places and social workers' time.



Like a giant daisy, a welded metal play sculpture by Bernard Schottlander being assembled in Euston for the Greater London Council.

Airports to lose their own police force

The British Airports Authority police force, set up in 1966 to cover Heathrow, Gatwick, Stansted, Prestwick and Turnhouse airports, is to be disbanded early next year.
 Talks that have begun in England and Scotland follow the passing of the Policing of Airports Bill, which received the Royal Assent on August 1.
 While the transfer Bill was going through the Commons, Dr Summerskill, Under-Secretary at the Home Office, said that although it contained power to transfer responsibility for policing other airports, the Home Secretary had not decided to exercise the power except at Heathrow.
 When international alerts occurred, Scotland Yard provided armed support at Heathrow, and finally it was decided that as the airport police would remain unarmed, security required the permanent presence of Metropolitan Police officers.
 Four hundred officers in the BAA force at Heathrow have been encouraged to transfer to the Metropolitan Police.
 The consequent reduction from a total strength of 520 has damaged career prospects for officers at Prestwick, Gatwick, Stansted and Turnhouse.
 The authority has begun talks with Sussex police about Gatwick, and a conference will take place with Essex police in October about Stansted.
 Ayrshire police are being asked for their views about policing Prestwick airport, Glasgow, and Edinburgh police are being asked about Turnhouse.

Wales council to end of day Cross debt

Our Correspondent
 Cardiff
 A Welsh Council, Cardiff, has come to the aid of 11 rebel members of the urban council who are planning to defend their seats against the bailiffs.
 It has decided to ask the Government to cancel the debt of £7,000 incurred by the council because they failed to implement the Housing Act. It also wants their qualification from sitting on government bodies to be immediately.
 John Dunn, one of the councillors, said yesterday: "The fight for the 11 is a means over. Even if other councillors accept the High Court's ruling that they must pay 30 or have their personal assets seized, we do not want this for a moment. We think the Government should take action to cancel the debt, our supporters must rally and now to support the urban council, who were carrying out party policy."
 Mr George Hudson, another member of the parish council, said: "I am sure the Government would reverse the law, but I think they will do it. I think the bailiffs will be eventually whole thing will be solved in an anonymous donation. But action is taken against the urban councilors to seize their seats then we shall act in our own way. We are in full support of them."

Protesters block coast road at danger spot

Our Correspondent
 Colwyn Bay
 Hundreds of holidaymakers were delayed yesterday when the main A55 coast road was blocked for 15 minutes at an accident black spot at Penmaenmawr by 150 banner-waving protesters.
 It was part of a campaign for a footbridge to be built across the road at a point where last week there was a fatal accident. Local people have to cross the busy A55 to get to the beach. They are supported in their campaign by Mr Wyn Roberts, Conservative MP for Conwy.
 Mrs Yvonne Hancock, aged 25, who was taking part with her two children, said: "My little girl of five saw her seven-year-old cousin killed in an accident here last year and will never forget it. We will keep on campaigning until something is done."
 Chief Superintendent Jack Bunting was cheered after he told the protesters over a loud hailer that recommendations made to the Welsh Office included a footbridge and 50 mph speed limit. They heeded his appeal to let traffic pass.
 Mr Roberts, who watched the demonstration, accused the Welsh Office of being dilatory. He said that if danger signs were erected as an interim measure, as had been suggested, safety might at least be improved for the rest of the summer.

Experts seek a wider role for library services

Kenneth Gosling
Reporter
 While Mr Hugh Jenkins, Secretary of State, Department of Education and Science, is studying a report on the role of libraries, another group of specialists on the subject is studying the role of experts belonging to departments of arts and sciences. They have been looking at how libraries can work closely with their local communities.
 The organization of local libraries has given those experts a busy time in providing advice and help. They are trying to find out how best the libraries, which have the experience and the machinery but not the staff, can fit into local educational and cultural patterns.
 They want to pinpoint areas serving about 20,000 people with a view to getting development project under way from which lessons which can be learnt.
 A project would consist of a centre based on a library but providing opportunities for other cultural centres.
 A second aim is to make libraries much more of a service to schools, and which is modest at present but developing rapidly.
 Experts have been visiting authorities throughout the country, concentrating on the areas where reorganization has the greatest impact.
 In the old West Riding of Yorkshire, one of the library authorities in the country, which has been divided among metropolitan, district and borough authorities, has been given a special award for its work in the last November after an explosion in which the mate was killed and a crew member injured.
 Dr Paul Barclay, Mr Henry Davies and Mr Richard Davies received inscribed vellum awards.

Lifeboat men get awards

Free members of the lifeboat crew at Cromer, Norfolk, have been given bravery awards by the Royal National Lifeboat Institution. They went to the aid of a Lowestoft trawler in the seas last November after an explosion in which the mate was killed and a crew member injured.
 Dr Paul Barclay, Mr Henry Davies and Mr Richard Davies received inscribed vellum awards.

Train driver victim of vandals dies

From Our Correspondent
 Glasgow
 Mr Joseph Conroy, aged 45, a train driver, who was injured on July 30 when overhead equipment damaged by vandals crashed through his cab window, died in hospital in Glasgow yesterday.
 Mr Conroy, of Nethercra Road, Glasgow, who worked from British Rail's Hyndland depot, was driving a suburban electric train from Balloch to Airdrie when the incident occurred near Garrawhill. He was transferred from the city's Royal Infirmary to the neurosurgical unit of the Southern General hospital, where he died from severe head injuries without recovering consciousness.
 Mr David J. Cobbett, general manager of British Rail's Scottish Region, said yesterday: "For years we have warned of the grave consequences of acts of vandalism which can cause death and distress. We are deeply distressed that our worst fears have been confirmed." He said the most intensive anti-vandalism campaign had been carried out this year. Although too late for Mr Conroy, people might now realise the difficulties the railways faced.

Post Office Telecommunications

NEW CHARGES

INLAND TELEPHONES

Call Charges—from 12 August 1974

FROM TELEPHONES WITHOUT A COINBOX (These charges are EXCLUSIVE OF VAT.) Note: the unit charge for dialled calls is changed from 1p to 1½p.

LOCAL CALLS—from STD exchanges			LOCAL CALLS—from other exchanges		
	Monday to Friday 8am-6pm	1½p for 3 minutes		1½p per call at all times	
	All other times	1½p for 12 minutes			
TRUNK CALLS—dialled					
	Peak Rate Mon-Fri 9am-noon	Standard Rate Mon-Fri 8am-9am noon-6pm	Cheap Rate Every night 6pm-8am and all day Sat & Sun	Peak Rate Mon-Fri 9am-noon	Standard Rate Mon-Fri 8am-9am noon-6pm
time for 1½p (seconds)					
* UP TO 56 KILOMETRES	30	48	180	13½p	10½p
OVER 56 KILOMETRES	12	15	72	27p	22½p

charge for 3 minute call

* UP TO 56 KILOMETRES

OVER 56 KILOMETRES

FROM COINBOX TELEPHONES (These charges are INCLUSIVE OF VAT.)

LOCAL CALLS—from STD exchanges
 2p for 3 minutes at all times

LOCAL CALLS—from other exchanges
 2p per call at all times

TRUNK CALLS—dialled			TRUNK CALLS—connected by the operator for any reason		
	Standard Rate Mon-Fri 8am-6pm	Cheap Rate All other times		Standard Rate Mon-Fri 8am-6pm	Cheap Rate All other times
time for 2p (seconds)					
* UP TO 56 KILOMETRES	20	60		22p	10p
OVER 56 KILOMETRES	10	30		42p	16p

The above rate periods may be changed on certain days at Christmas and the New Year.
 The additional fees for most special facility calls such as personal calls and transferred charge calls are also being increased.

Exchange lines, Subsidiary apparatus, Datal and Private circuit charges—from 1 September 1974

EXCHANGE LINES	SUBSIDIARY APPARATUS	DATAL AND PRIVATE CIRCUITS
Increases in rentals of 75p per quarter; most connexion charges unchanged.	Increases in connexion charges for extensions and in rentals for external extensions.	Increases in connexion charges and rentals for private circuits and facilities, and Datal services.

INLAND TELEGRAMS from 12 August 1974

Ordinary telegrams—Minimum of 60p for up to 10 words; 5p per additional word.
 Overnight telegrams—Minimum of 40p for up to 10 words; 2p per additional word.
 Greetings telegrams—As for ordinary telegrams plus 30p surcharge (reduced to 15p if handed in or phoned in Monday to Friday not later than noon on the day before delivery is required).
 Telegraph Money Order—telegram of advice 60p plus 5p per word for any private message.
 Telegrams accepted on Sunday—Charges as detailed above plus 35p.

INLAND TELEX from 12 August 1974

Call Charges

Note: the unit charge for dialled calls is changed from 1p to 1½p.

	Dialled time for 1½p (seconds)	Connected by the operator for any reason charge for 3 minute call
* UP TO 56 KILOMETRES	60	4½p
OVER 56 KILOMETRES	20	13½p

No changes in connexion charges and rentals for telex exchange lines and apparatus.

INTERNATIONAL SERVICES from 12 August 1974

European—New charges for telephone and some telex calls; cheap rates are introduced for off-peak dialled telephone calls. New charge for an Ordinary Telegram is 9p per word. From 1 September the European Letter Telegram facility will be withdrawn.

Intercontinental—Charges for telegram and telephone calls are rearranged into two bands only. Cheap rates are introduced for off-peak dialled telephone calls to North America; existing reduced rates via the operator are withdrawn. Some telex and international leased circuit charges are reduced.

* METRICATION

Where distances feature in charges for telecommunications services these are now expressed in metric terms. Although 56 kilometres is slightly less than 35 miles all telephone and telex calls in the former "up to 35 miles" distance step will continue to be charged in the new "up to 56 kilometres" step. Further information can be obtained from your Telephone Area Sales Office.

VALUE ADDED TAX

Except for the charges for telephone calls from coinboxes, which are inclusive of VAT at the new rate of 8%, all the charges quoted in the advertisement are exclusive of VAT and an amount in respect of VAT will be added to the charges.

FURTHER INFORMATION

Inland telephone and telegram services—A leaflet PH1888 is available in Post Offices and from Telephone Area Sales Offices. For further information on inland telephone services—please consult your Telephone Area Sales Office; the telephone number is in your telephone directory. For other inland telegram services please ask at a Post Office counter. International services—Booklet PG309, available in Post Offices, Telephone Area Sales Offices and from International Telegraph Offices, gives fuller information about the new international charges.

HOME NEWS

Free meals 'unlawfully denied to children'

Many poor children were possibly being deprived unlawfully of free school meals, the Child Poverty Action Group said yesterday. Many local education authorities were failing to make clear on forms which parents have to fill in for free meals that the assessment was based on net, not gross income. Parents were sending in misleadingly high estimates of their net income.

At least 38 local education authorities in Tyneside and Scotland were failing to ask the right questions on the form, the group said. If authorities in other parts of the country were failing similarly "it could mean that thousands of children are being denied free school meals which are their legal entitlement".

The group has asked Mr Prentice, Secretary of State for Education and Science, to issue immediately a circular to all authorities drawing attention to their statutory duties in the assessment for free meals. Where past rejection had been unlawful, families should be reimbursed.

It cites the case of Aberdeen education authority where the application form has been revised because it was based on gross income, and no questions were asked about tax, national insurance, mortgage payments or other expenses. A review is to be made of all last year's rejected applications, the group said.

North and South Tyneside, two of the authorities named in the group's report, have since acted to revise their free meals application forms.

Mr John Partington, director of education in North Tyneside, said the authority had minor defects in its original form, all of which had been amended. The new form would be available at the beginning of next term.

A spokesman for South Tyneside said its supply of existing forms had run out and the new forms would be revised, to take into account the points raised by the group.

The Inner London Education Authority issued a leaflet in 1972 to all parents of school children, and since then to parents of every new entrant. It gives exact instructions on how to apply for free school meals and points out that eligibility is calculated on net income, after deductions for things such as tax, travelling expenses, national insurance and rent.

It also points out that there is automatic entitlement for families on supplementary benefit and certain income, such as the first £2 of the mother's income, or a disability allowance, are not taken into account.

Decision on Drumbue oil rig project expected today

From Our Correspondent
Skye

The Scottish Office is expected to announce its decision on the controversial Drumbue oil rig project today. It will coincide with the long-awaited government policy statement on on-shore sites for oil-related developments.

At the same time as Mr Varley, Secretary of State for Energy, is addressing a news conference in London on the Government's role in choosing suitable locations and likely incentives for construction companies, Mr Ross, Secretary of State for Scotland, is expected to give his decision on the John Mowlem/Taylor Woodrow application for a concrete platform yard at Drumbue, Loch Carron, West Ross-shire.

During the lengthy public inquiry into the project when 380 objectors, including the National Trust for Scotland, gave evidence, the companies in partnership stated that the deep water facilities of Loch Carron and the Inner Sound of Rasay could not be found elsewhere in British coastal waters. But since last November, when the inquiry began, other contractors have

'Graffiti squads' tidy up in a community where the only writing on the wall spells comfort

Keeping new town clean and prosperous

The new town of East Kilbride keeps itself smart with discreet help from a 'graffiti squad'. On public walls and in concrete crannies where young couples have declared their love in large blue letters or where Celtic supporters laud their team in phosphorescent pink, the squad sets to work early each day with chemicals and scrubbing brushes to erase the scribbles of the night before.

Police direct them to their targets. During the night or the weekend their patrols note what has been written and where and rub it out, one worker explained. The squad has a van filled with solvents and chemicals.

Some towns ignore graffiti in public places in the hope that they will wear away; others apparently accept rainbow ramblings as a kind of art form, but East Kilbride maintains the blankness about its walls which the town's architects intended.

It is a proud and an ambitious place, the oldest of the Scottish new towns, if one discounts the neo-Georgian development on the north side of Edinburgh which was coined.

East Kilbride relishes its achievements, since the earth movers began to transform one of Scotland's oldest villages into the first of the satellite towns to house surplus population from Glasgow.

Only one new town has built more houses, more than 20,000, since it was designated after the

Regional report

Ronald Faux East Kilbride

last war. The population has grown towards 70,000.

The publicity department of the development corporation asserts that East Kilbride probably has more television sets, car owners and trees than any comparable town.

More crucial in a region with a reputation for neglect and social troubles, it has the lowest unemployment figure anywhere in Scotland outside oil-prosperous Aberdeen. Just over 2 per cent of its residents have no work compared with 8 per cent for Lanarkshire generally.

The crime rate is equally low and the strike record shows only one stoppage in the past 27 years. Statisticians are delving into the town's divorce rate hoping for further evidence of contentment.

Why this should be difficult to analyse, the new town, like many others, has shops with the usual nationally repeated names. Only a handful of truly local firms remain. Buildings have the same functional, slab-like quality of other new towns. Pedestrians and traffic are separated and shoppers breathe conditioned air.

"It's a change from our last place on the edge of Glasgow, where the house didn't have a lavatory and my husband didn't have a job", a housewife told me. "People who say these new towns are stamped out, stereotyped and a bit dull make me angry. They miss the point."

Businessmen queue to take shop space, factories in the town are let before the foundations are laid, and East Kilbride has expectations of becoming a shopping centre serving a region in which 250,000 people live. A £10m shopping centre will double retailing space in the town. Reports from shopkeepers indicate that people are already coming to shop from a wider area than the estates around East Kilbride.

The commercial growth has been on a firmly private enterprise pattern with the town development corporation, a profit-making body, working with and collecting rents from a private property development company. That may seem odd for 15 members of the local council are Labour and only one is a Conservative. But there has been no friction, although there seems to be a change taking place in the town's political outlook.

The new district council which will take over next May will have only four Labour members, the Scottish National Party, seven, and the Conservatives, three. That has been taken as a sign that the prosperous new towns may lean more readily towards a self-determining Scotland, writing on the wall that the Labour Party is working hard to erase.

lately and my husband didn't have a job", a housewife told me. "People who say these new towns are stamped out, stereotyped and a bit dull make me angry. They miss the point."

Businessmen queue to take shop space, factories in the town are let before the foundations are laid, and East Kilbride has expectations of becoming a shopping centre serving a region in which 250,000 people live. A £10m shopping centre will double retailing space in the town. Reports from shopkeepers indicate that people are already coming to shop from a wider area than the estates around East Kilbride.

The commercial growth has been on a firmly private enterprise pattern with the town development corporation, a profit-making body, working with and collecting rents from a private property development company. That may seem odd for 15 members of the local council are Labour and only one is a Conservative. But there has been no friction, although there seems to be a change taking place in the town's political outlook.

The new district council which will take over next May will have only four Labour members, the Scottish National Party, seven, and the Conservatives, three. That has been taken as a sign that the prosperous new towns may lean more readily towards a self-determining Scotland, writing on the wall that the Labour Party is working hard to erase.

Grouse will travel in style for dinner at Gleneagles

By a Staff Reporter

Polished guns will be unwrapped and loaded today for the opening of the grouse-shooting season. Some of the first grouse shot in Scotland will go to the kitchens of the Gleneagles Hotel, Perthshire, in the boot of a 50-year-old Rolls-Royce Silver Cloud driven by Major Lennox Jamieson.

Major Jamieson, who will be wearing a military dress and accompanied by a gamekeeper and dog, will hand them to Mr Maurice Cotter, the head chef. Later, suitably garnished,

they will be served for lunch at £3.50 a head.

Hundreds of other birds will travel less gloriously in the parcels carriage of a fast train from Scotland to London where they will be met by representatives for John Bailey and Son, the West End game specialists. "Our men will work late to get them ready for the restaurants by 8 o'clock," the society said.

Because of the mild winter in Scotland, most of the April-May hatchlings have survived. Prospects generally are said to be good.

Hope of more golden eagle pairs breeding

At least another pair of golden eagles may breed in England in future years, the Royal Society for the protection of birds said yesterday.

The first four such birds to have been bred in England for more than 200 years had been raised in the Lake District in the past few years, the society said. They were the offspring of a pair that had nested there since 1970. An eagle produced last year died after it was fledged.

Eagles are among several species of birds of prey which benefit from protection schemes provided by the society, which has full time wardens and dozens of volunteer helpers.

Birds that have benefited most include ospreys. Eleven of the 14 pairs in Scotland which Britain is feeding its young. At Fealar, in the Shetlands, the society says, the only pair of snowy owls breeding in Britain is feeding its young, although a second attempt at nesting has been unsuccessful.

In Wales, only nine of the 20 red kite nests have produced young.

Tory candidates are named

The following prospective parliamentary candidates were named yesterday:

Mr Nigel Hammond, aged 36, schoolmaster, Conservative, for Aberavon, held by Labour with a majority of 20,588.

Mr John Gripper, aged 45, veterinary surgeon, Conservative, for Swindon, held by Labour with a majority of 8,709.

Canoeists rescued

Robert Davis, of Holin Grange, Miley, Yorkshire, and Peter Read, of Cliff Avenue, Cromer, Norfolk, both aged 18, were brought ashore by Cromer inshore rescue boat yesterday after their canoe capsized.

Bus fares increase

The Porters Motor Traction Company of Stoke-on-Trent, which serves north Staffordshire and south Cheshire, is to increase fares by up to 2p

Immediate action urged to protect Sherwood Forest

By John Young
Planning Reporter

Immediate action to conserve Sherwood Forest and protect its historic identity is called for in a report by a study group commissioned by Nottinghamshire County Council.

It recommends defining the forest as an area of special historic and landscape significance, which would allow closer control of development and give it higher priority in the allocation of funds. Management of land open to the public should be placed under a single body, with a well equipped ranger service, the report says.

It also recommends that the Ministry of Defence should make a phased withdrawal from the Dukeries tactical training centre.

Special management techniques will be required to enhance the wild life population, the report says. Natural regeneration of oak and birch should be allowed within the ancient forest and heathlands, and the introduction of alien species should be resisted.

No further land beyond pre-

sent commitments should be permitted for the tipping of colliery waste, and the reclamation of all disused or partly disused tips should be given top priority. The National Coal Board should take steps to minimize damage by subsidence, particularly in areas with landscape features, lakes and historic buildings.

No new industry should be allowed into the forest, and the smokeless fuel plant beside Thoresby colliery should be closed as a matter of urgency.

The Trent River Authority's active campaign against pollution should be intensified.

The study group included representatives from the Department of the Environment, Ministry of Agriculture, Ministry of Defence, Countryside Commission, Forestry Commission, Nature Conservancy Council for the Protection of Rural England, Country Landowners' Association, National Coal Board and National Farmers' Union.

Copies of the report may be obtained from the Director of Planning and Transportation, County Hall, West Bridgeford, Nottingham, NG2 7QP, at £2. A summary costs 20p.

WEST EUROPE



President Giscard d'Estaing during his visit yesterday to the St Paul prison in Lyons, where prisoners were involved in disturbances last week.

M Giscard talks to prisoners

From Richard Wigg
Paris, Aug 11

M Giscard d'Estaing yesterday underlined his personal determination to proceed with reform of France's prison system when he became the first President to talk to prisoners in Lyons jail.

He spent more than two hours visiting the adjoining St Paul and St Joseph prisons, the most important in France, after Paris and Marseille. He was accompanied by Mme Helie Dorhic, the new Secretary of State for Prison Conditions.

"From man-to-man contacts, wherever they may be and wherever they are, there is always a lot to be learnt, and I have learnt much about the facts and the men here," the President said on leaving.

"I chose Lyons," he went on, "because the two establishments here illustrate the ensemble of the detention problem in France. A large part of the buildings of the Lyons prison are old, though some modernization has begun since 200 prisoners staged a riot there in May last year. Twenty

prisoners were injured before police restored order. They had gone on hunger strike earlier to protest against conditions."

M Giscard d'Estaing had flown from Paris and the prison governor was only informed, the Elysee said, immediately beforehand. The President, who took the prisoners' lunch—tomato salad, then beef and runner beans—also met a prison warders' delegation at the end.

The Lyons prison is supposed to take some 600 men, but according to a recent study by the Young Barristers' League, the average prison population is estimated at 800, about half of them people awaiting trial.

The President talked to the prisoners about the Government's programme of reform for prisons, a modest start on which was announced at last Wednesday's Cabinet meeting. An eruption of prison disturbances in July followed by a war of attrition caused a setback to the original plans of M Jean Lecanuet, Minister of Justice.

Going to their cells, the President heard complaints about the long delays for those awaiting

trial, lack of work in prison and the poor remuneration for it. The prisoners welcomed the new scheme designed to save them from the stigma of a prison record when they try to get a job afterwards.

One butcher complained he was in jail awaiting trial because he had been refused on a charge of receiving stolen goods when a stolen horse had been found in his orchard. "The penal code is very old," he told the President. "That's true," M Giscard d'Estaing replied, "some of it dates from the French Revolution."

The governor repeatedly emphasized during the tour that credits from the Ministry of Justice had not permitted more modernization of the cells.

A group of five prisoners serving long sentences emphasized the fundamental importance of contact with the outside world, chiefly their families. "If one could kiss one's wife or daughter instead of being behind bars there would be less suicides," they told him. Last year there were 42 suicides in French prisons.

EEC farm ministers face crisis talks

From David Cross
Brussels, Aug 11

The normally sacrosanct calm of Brussels during the long summer break is in jeopardy as European farmers continue their protests because of the various measures taken by EEC member states to pacify them.

The chances of the ministers of agriculture of the Nine meeting to interrupt their holiday for crisis talks in the European capital are growing daily.

Despite the Dutch Government's latest steps to give up and fuel price concessions, more than 200 farmers descended on Utrecht this weekend for a massive protest rally. In the Ardennes angry Belgian farmers were drawing public attention to their plight by giving away free eggs and potatoes and selling beef and pork on the streets at giveaway prices.

So far the Italians, the French, the Belgians and the Dutch have all taken unilateral national steps to try to help their ailing farmers. All but the Dutch have ridden roughshod over the rules and regulations of the Community's common agricultural policy. Other countries may well follow suit.

Luxembourg has already announced its intention of following the example of Belgium. The Brumens and Germans, too, are under mounting pressure to act.

Pierre Lardinois, the European Commissioner for Agriculture, has been strongly resisting any badly prepared crisis meeting. He rightly fears that the ministers would be packed into a series of sessions which could bring about the collapse of the tottering agricultural policy.

Powerless to stop member governments he can only let his fingers tightly crossed and hope that the sun will shine and ministers will trouble away in Brussels for as long as possible.

More cholera in Portugal

Lisbon, Aug 11.—Portuguese health authorities yesterday reported 150 cases of cholera by August 2 to 6, bringing the total since the outbreak began in April to 977.

A total of 19 people have died. The epidemic continues to be centred mainly in Oporto and Lisbon. There were 11 cases in the Algarve south town of Faro.—Reuter.

Rome Opera House occupied by protesters

From Our Own Correspondent
Rome, Aug 11

Choir, orchestra, dancers and technicians occupied the Rome Opera House last night to demand unpaid salaries and reform of the management of the theatre.

The protesters, 560 in all, were complaining that with opera in a critical state throughout the country, the Rome Opera House is in the worst position of all. They are to hold a meeting in the auditorium on Tuesday.

Meanwhile they are preparing a detailed account of their grievances and proposals for reinvigorating the operatic life of the capital.

Women allowed to be bullfighters in Spain

Madrid, Aug 11.—Women's liberation has hoisted its flag on men's strongest bastion in Spain—bullfighting.

Tomorrow a decree will be published in the official state bulletin throwing Spain's arenas open to women bullfighters, or toreros as Spaniards prefer to call them.

The decree marks victory in a three-year court fight by Señora Angela Hernandez to end discrimination against women in bullfighting and win her the right to cape and kill bulls for money. "I'm overjoyed," said Señora Hernandez, aged 27. "I'm so excited I can't eat."

Señora Hernandez, a protégée of the great Manuel Benítez—"El Cordobés"—

fighting under the name of Angelita, has fought bulls in Latin America where women are not barred. She has been gored three times.

The Government decree will amend the Reglamento Taurino, a police ordinance governing bullfighting. Until now it has barred women from bullfighting except when they appeared in a comparatively version on horseback.

Señora Hernandez argued for permission to fight on foot and to cape and kill the bulls as the great matadors do. "Bullfighting is neither toil nor butchery," she said. "It's an art. It's grace and guts—surprisingly suited for modern women."

Her lawyers, arguing that the ban on woman bullfighters

violated modern Spanish law against discrimination of the sexes in any profession, careered her fight through labour and civil courts.

Last year they won an important victory when the Supreme Labour Court ordered the syndicate (trade union) of the bullfighters to accept her as a member and issue her a licence.

The Government, in eliminating the last obstacle to her appearance in the arenas, after more than 100 per cent of the bullfighting, including some of Spain's most famous matadors, had signed a petition last month.

Señora Hernandez said her preparations for her first appearance will start immediately. UPI.

Secret Service files on Italians are destroyed

From Peter Nichols
Rome, Aug 11

The burning of 33,000 Secret Service files on Italian citizens and about 7,500 other documents ordered by Parliament to be destroyed, was completed yesterday.

The files were taken from the Secret Service strong rooms by carabinieri lorries under armed escort and thrown into the incinerator of Fiumicino airport. The job took 24 hours.

The documents relate to the first scandal involving the Ministry of Defence's counter-

espionage service in March, 1968, when the public heard that the Secret Service had arbitrarily extended its functions over much of the domestic scene.

Its files were said to total about 150,000, and included dossiers on parliamentarians, priests, industrialists, journalists and many private citizens.

In December, 1970, a parliamentary commission ordered the destruction of the files which it declared illegal. These were the ones burnt yesterday after a lapse of three and a half years.

Criticism by the Pope of young terrorists

From Our Own Correspondent
Rome, Aug 11

Referring to the suspicion that some young people played a part in the terrorist attack on the Rome-Munich express a week ago, the Pope today called on young Italians to respond to the prompting of friendship.

"From among you could arise the moral and ideal revival of our people," the Pope said.

"Risk has taken the place of heroism... some form of fashionable theory has taken over the function of the truth and the dignity of the faith."

W Berlin man jailed for aiding escapes

From Our Correspondent
Berlin, Aug 11

Rainer Trampene, of West Berlin, was sentenced to 18 months imprisonment by the district court in Frankfurt-on-Main, Germany, for "aiding escapes" and "misuse of transit agreement" and "misuse of German news agency relations."

It was the forty-seventh sentence for this offence reported by the agency since July 11, 1973. Reports did not give details of the dates of arrest or trial.

Let's go to EUROPE

★ British Caledonian operate high frequency daily services to most parts of the EEC as well as other European centres from Gatwick—London's most accessible airport, and particularly handy for businessmen in the South East.

★ The first departure to Brussels out of London on weekdays—and the only airline on the route from Gatwick.

★ Paris flights to Charles de Gaulle, Europe's newest airport.

★ The only airline with Gatwick—Rotterdam services—with connections to Delft and The Hague.

jet—with seat selection on every flight*

★ The most comprehensive catering of any carrier to our European destinations, with full bar service on all flights.*

★ With daily services from Glasgow, via Newcastle, as well as London, we've three UK departure points to Amsterdam—the ideal springboard into Europe as a whole.

★ Other European destinations from Gatwick include: Genoa, Gibraltar, Le Touquet, Malaga, The Canary and Balearic Islands—also Edinburgh-Copenhagen, via Newcastle.

★ All flights by BAC One-Eleven

★ Passengers travelling via London can check in at our Central London Air Terminal at Victoria Station.

★ Fast rail link to airport—no traffic hold ups. London—40 minutes. Croydon—30 minutes. Brighton—40 minutes.

(cheaper short term airport parking for drivers).

★ Domestic flights link up at Gatwick with our European services—and our European services link up with our international flights.

★ For details of flight times, Skydrive bookings, and even the meals we serve on different flights, don't call us—call your travel agent.

*Except on Gatwick-Le Touquet services—which also operate 35 minutes airbridge in the Silver Arrow rail-air service to Paris.

LET'S GO BRITISH CALEDONIAN

Over 600 flights a week—Europe, North America, South America, Africa and within the UK

OVERSEAS

National Guard told to release Turkish prisoners

om A. M. Rendel, the British Foreign Secretary, has told the National Guard to release Turkish prisoners. The second stage of the Cyprus conference between the Greek and Turkish Cypriot leaders, Mr. Glafkos Clerides and Mr. Rauf Denkash, is under way. The Greek Foreign Minister, Mr. Mavros, and the Turkish Foreign Minister, Mr. Turgut Ersoy, are also in Cyprus. The conference is expected to continue for several days. The Greek side is demanding the release of Turkish prisoners as a condition for the release of Greek prisoners. The Turkish side is demanding the release of Greek prisoners as a condition for the release of Turkish prisoners. The conference is expected to continue for several days.

US foreign policy 'will not be changed'

Moscow, Aug 11.—Pravda today gave a qualified welcome to Mr Ford as the new President of the United States. "The Soviet people, as well as the peace loving people of the entire world, accept with satisfaction the statements of the new President and representatives of the Congress and United States political and business circles about their intention to continue to promote international détente and positive development of Soviet-American relations", it said. "But this does not mean that all the opponents of the relaxation of tensions, who are attempting by all means to obstruct the normalization of Soviet-American relations, no longer exist in the United States."



President Ford talking yesterday with the Rev Patricia Park and the Rev William Dols after attending service at Emmanuel Episcopal Church in Alexandria, Virginia, where he has his home.

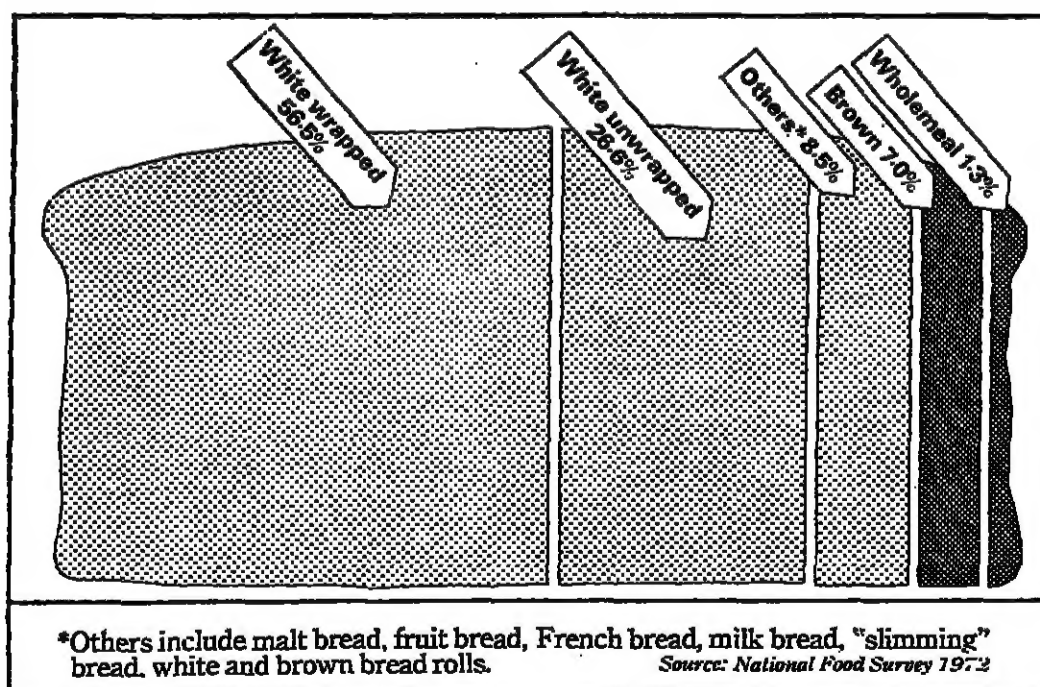
Mr Nixon 'bearing up well' in private life

From Patrick Brogan, Washington, Aug 11. Former President Nixon is secluded in his house in California, adjusting himself to his sudden fall from office. He still has the Secret Service to protect him and a large staff to handle the mail, but his world has collapsed and there is small consolation in policemen and secretaries. His changed position was illustrated at the moment of his arrival in Los Angeles on Friday. He flew from Washington in the President's personal aircraft, but he was met and taken home in an ordinary passenger helicopter supplied by the Government. Even his Secret Service detail will be drastically cut. San Clemente, California, a suburb south of Los Angeles where millionaires' houses line the coast between the railway and the motorway, will have to adjust to the new reality. There is no more "Western White House". Two old friends, Mr "Bebe" Rebozo and Mr Robert Abt, have flown to San Clemente to keep Mr Nixon company. His wife is there, of course, and so is his daughter, Tricia, and her husband, Mr Edward Cox. The other daughter, Julie, has stayed in Washington to pack. Mr Nixon's personal secretary, Miss Rose Mary Woods, has also stayed in Washington, presumably to supervise the packing of his papers. No one knows whether the celebrated library of tape recordings will be allowed to leave the White House, nor what will be done about those papers subpoenaed by the special prosecutor which the Supreme Court ordered Mr Nixon to deliver. There was no time to find them before the debacle. A few of his once-mighty assistants have accompanied him into exile. They include Mr Ron Ziegler, the former press secretary, whose last function was to act as confidant and general factotum to the President. A New York literary agent has disclosed that Miss Woods approached him a few months ago to discuss the possible commercial value of Mr Nixon's memoirs. He replied that Mr Nixon should get at least \$2m (£300,000) for them, and heard no more about it. The details of Mr Nixon's last days in office are slowly coming out. It is reported that his lawyers, Mr James St Clair and Mr Fred Buzhardt, together with his chief of staff, General Alexander Haig, threatened to resign a week ago if Mr Nixon did not publish the transcripts. Mr St Clair, apparently without Mr Nixon's permission, showed the transcripts to Mr Charles Wiggins, a Republican congressman from California, who had been Mr Nixon's most effective defender on the House Judiciary Committee. Mr Wiggins reportedly told him that if the facts disclosed in the transcripts, that the President had taken part in the Watergate cover-up from the start, were not exposed immediately, he would do so himself. Mr Wiggins was therefore ready with an immediate announcement that he would now vote for impeachment when the transcripts were published last Monday.

Choose your loaf-or can you?

What is the British loaf? And who bakes it? Do you have a real choice of bread and baker?

In Britain, bread can be brown or white, crusty or wrapped, plain or fancy, branded or otherwise. There is a ready choice, and the housewife who pays the piper calls the tune. Her main choice is clear—the white, sliced and wrapped loaf. This accounts for nearly 60 per cent of bread eaten in the home as compared, for instance, to about 1½ per cent of wholemeal bread.



price controls will intensify these adverse pressures. Threatened though it is by an unsatisfactory return on its capital and effort, the baking industry still offers an extremely wide choice of product. Even though the standard white sliced loaf happens to be the most popular, 'fancy breads' of many kinds are made by both the large firms and their smaller competitors.



What price Mr. Big?

The industry believes that there is room for all kinds of baker, that the housewife is the first to benefit from the healthy competition which exists. On the one hand, the smaller baker offers a valuable local service; on the other hand, the larger bakers ensure that their branded loaves are as readily available in the Orkneys, for instance, as in London—this, in itself, is an extraordinary service which is offered in few other countries.

There's no plot, no backstairs manipulation: go where you like to buy the bread you like. Choose your loaf and use it—it's still the best food value in Britain.

For free copies of this advertisement and others in the series, write to The Advertising Officer, The Flour Advisory Bureau Ltd, 21 Arlington Street, London SW1A 1RN.

Bread: still the best food value in Britain

ISSUED BY THE FLOUR ADVISORY BUREAU

Britain may be in path of Cyprus vendetta

continued from page 1
A squadron of Phantoms was sent to Cyprus to defend Nicosia airport at the height of the Turkish assault. This, and other decision to cancel withdrawal plans for a Marine commando battalion, followed signs of Turkish intransigence over Geneva peace talks. It is reckoned that there are more than 5,000 British troops and 3,500 American troops in the island. This does not include the 1,500 to 1,700 British troops serving in front line as under the United Nations. So far the only overt role played by Britain in the Cyprus conflict has been within the United Nations framework. However, Britain has now found itself in the position of being only remaining guarantor unable to act as a counterbalance to Turkey's military superiority on the island. It has now become clear to concerned observers that the British must save Nicosia airport from falling to Turkish assault force. British reinforcements, including tanks equipped with swing-fire tank missiles, were rushed to the airport to bolster the United Nations units defending the Phantoms lent the force. Britain is concerned about persistent reports of key's designs on a clean sweep line—called the 'tulla'—which would expand its southern northern territorial to include all the territory between Morphou and Famagusta. Should this happen there would be sharp repercussions on Britain's bases on the island. There have been signs that Greek extremists, in search of a scapegoat for what has befallen the island, may turn their political attentions towards Britain. However, there are now indications that the campaign against Britain is assuming wider dimensions. In an outspoken article *Aspen*, the newspaper which supports President Glafkos Clerides, severely attacked Britain for its failure to check the Turkish invasion of Cyprus. In the post-independence era the British bases were never a serious bone of political contention. Even the left-wing campaign was half-hearted to say the least. After all, it is estimated that they mean at least £20m to Cyprus each year. However, the Turkish invasion, and occupation of the northern coast, has created a new situation. In the political infighting that followed the coup and the Turkish reaction to it, the EOKA supporters have continued to strengthen their hand in these areas. Furthermore, the first inkling of what may be their future strategy came from Mr Sampson, the former President and EOKA gunman, who said before he went into exile last week. "I hate to say it, but I fear the British will be the next target. By the British I mean the bases."

Five people die in Argentina guerrilla raids

Buenos Aires, Aug 11.—At least five people were killed when left-wing guerrillas launched synchronized attacks on army and police posts in central Argentina today, military sources reported. Two army officers were kidnapped in the raids. Members of the outlawed Peoples' Revolutionary Army (ERP) attacked an army factory in Villa Maria, 140 miles south of Cordoba, and escaped with weapons and uniforms. Other ERP guerrillas attacked military and police posts in the province of Catamarca, north-west of Cordoba, and exchanged fire with troops and police. It was the worst outbreak of guerrilla violence for many weeks.—Reuters.

Mr Callaghan to visit Zambia

neva, Aug 11.—Mr Callaghan, the American Secretary of State, accepted an invitation to visit Zambia. The dates for the visit will be arranged through diplomatic channels later. British spokesman said the invitation was conveyed to Mr Callaghan by Mr Vernon Mwaanga, the Zambian Foreign Minister, at a dinner meeting last night. Mr Callaghan said it is in principle. Mwaanga flew here after talks with Mr Callaghan on developments in southern Africa. A spokesman said the discussion between the two Ministers centred on problems of southern Africa, particularly reference to the situation, especially the light of the new situation in Portugal and its African territories.

In brief

Three killed in pay clashes

Delhi, Aug 11.—At least three people were killed and several injured today when police fired at workers at a rail wagon factory in the town of Bhadrachalam, 100 miles south of Delhi. Twenty policemen were injured in clashes which followed a reduction in workers' wages as a form of compulsory savings to combat inflation.—Reuters.

Prison team beats Oxford debaters

Auckland, Aug 11.—Prisoners in Auckland's top security jail at Paremoremo defeated the Oxford Union team in a debate yesterday. Oxford opposed the motion "It is not worth the effort".

Baby lives after rail fall

Lourenço Marques, Aug 11.—A newborn baby which fell through a toilet basin in a railway train on the tracks on Friday, was found alive and well hours later.

Otto Kruger ill

Woodland Hills, California, Aug 11.—Otto Kruger, aged 88, the character actor, is in hospital after suffering a slight stroke at his Bel Air home.

Asian earthquake

Uppsala, Sweden, Aug 11.—The Seismological Institute today reported a Central Asian earthquake which was the strongest registered this year.

Miss Kerr returns

New York, Aug 11.—Deborah Kerr, the British actress, will return to the New York stage next January after 20 years, starring in a new play, *Scenes*, by Edward Albee.

Skydiver killed

Tokyo, Aug 11.—A skydiver fell 4,600ft to his death before a crowd of 20,000 at an air show in northern Japan today. His parachute failed to open properly after it hit another parachute.

Amnesty attack

Amnesty International today challenged a South African Government claim that floggings in Namibia are "tribal law and custom" in their report, *Flogging in Namibia*.

Tankers' crew saved

Durban, Aug 11.—The 33-man crew of the Norwegian tanker *Produce* were rescued today after the vessel ran aground on rocks just after leaving Durban harbour for New Orleans.

Communists freed

Kuching, Aug 11.—Fifty-two detainees, including 11 women, were released yesterday from protective custody after being held for between 18 months and 12 years. They were former members of illegal Sarawak communist organizations.—Reuters.

OVERSEAS

Portugal to ask UN to recognize Guinea-Bissau while Angolans are offered a slower road to freedom

From Jose Shercliff
Lisbon, Aug 11

Portugal's Junta has set out its terms on Angolan independence. This follows hard on the heels of rumours that the peace talks with the Guinea-Bissau nationalists are a stage nearer to a conclusion.

A mysterious visit by Dr Mario Soares, the Foreign Minister, and Senhor Almeida Santos, Minister of Inter-Territorial Coordination, to Algiers before this weekend has been followed by the news that Dr Veiga Simão, Portuguese representative at the United Nations, will present a letter to the Security Council tomorrow promising that Portugal will give full recognition to independent Guinea-Bissau once final agreement has been reached between Portugal and the nationalist movement PAIGC.

It is presumed that the two ministers went to Algiers for further talks with the PAIGC. It is believed here that one important point still to be worked out is a formula for a transfer of military powers from Portugal to Guinea-Bissau but all the same it seems that the independence of Guinea-Bissau is now virtually a fact.

Angola's independence process seems likely to be slower. Portugal has its way. The Junta's six-point plan provides for a two-year period in which complete political independence will be achieved.

The Junta insists on a ceasefire before formal negotiations governing Angola's future can properly begin. Once agreement has been reached on this

the Portuguese will immediately form a provisional Angolan government representing all freedom fighting groups and the chief ethnic groups and the white population.

This government will work out an electoral law guaranteeing free expression of the will of the population and it will compile an electoral roll on the basis of Angolan citizenship. It will pronounce on the type of relationship it wishes to sustain with Portugal.

The provisional government will elect within two years a constituent assembly by universal suffrage and this assembly will draw up a constitution. When this has been approved the constituent assembly will be dissolved and new elections will take place under the constitution.

Thus an Angolan legislative assembly and government will be formed "representative of the sovereign will of the people of Angola", according to the Junta. The decisions of this government will be respected by Portugal "according to democratic principles".

The Junta expressed willingness to allow United Nations observers to witness all the developments. It also reiterates solemnly to all the population of Angola that the present government will take all necessary steps to safeguard the life and property of the residents of Angola, whatever their colour or creed, in accordance with the programme of the Armed Forces Movement.

A further four persons have died and 16 injured in rioting in Luanda, the Angolan capital,

bringing the total of casualties to at least 50 killed and 150 injured since troubles broke out there last month.

Kinshasa, Aug 11.—The National Front for the Liberation of Angola (FNLA) yesterday rejected parts of the Portuguese Government blueprint for independence as an attempt to cause "secession and chaos".

The FNLA statement released here today said the liberation movement "rejects the Junta's decision to recognize and grant powers of political representation to ethnic groups".

"If the FNLA is reluctantly forced to admit that the Portuguese minority should be associated with the building of Angola's future, it cannot, on the other hand, accept that tribal groupings should be built up as representatives of currents of ethnic opinion", the statement was quoted as saying.

The FNLA therefore refused to take note that the Portuguese Government's avowed wish to decolonize should be associated with manoeuvres tending to encourage secession and chaos in Angola", the statement added.

Lisbon, Aug 11.—Portugal will tomorrow ask the United Nations to recognize independent Guinea-Bissau and admit it to the world organization.

The PAIGC—the African Party for the Independence of Guinea-Bissau and the Cape Verde Islands—is already recognized by about 90 countries. It was announced in Canberra today that Australia is to extend recognition.—Reuter.

Front-page hero from the ranks of Frelimo

From Michael Knight
Lourenço Marques, Aug 11

At a pavement café in Beira African waiters crowd eagerly around one of the white waiters reading an English-language newspaper.

Their interest is centred on a front-page picture of a bearded, grinning Frelimo guerrilla wearing combat uniform. He is one of the first of the rebel fighters to emerge openly from the bush in the space of fraternization that has swept through some war zones of Mozambique since an unofficial peace began 10 days ago.

The guerrilla is clearly a local figure, a freedom fighter, to the waiters.

In Lourenço Marques 10,000 like-minded Africans display their enthusiasm at a pro-Frelimo rally at the bullfighting stadium. Meanwhile, in suburban homes and city flats white intellectuals debate the style and substance of the new multiracial independence that is within sight.

In villages and settlements throughout the country Frelimo cells surface and request, and are granted, permission to hold meetings to inform the public of the movement's policies.

There is the situation in Mozambique today, and there will undoubtedly be a tumultuous welcome some day soon when Frelimo's leaders, Samora Machel and Marcelino dos Santos, make their triumphant official entry into the country.

There is another side to the picture, however.

An estimated 1,000 whites are leaving for Europe by a standstill of the members of the white community who are simply going on holiday—and others are moving to South Africa and Rhodesia.

Farmers, uncertain of the future, are not planting next year's tobacco crop, a drought strike has caused a 25-day delay at the ports, and there are strikes on at the railways and iron foundries.

Government is virtually at a standstill. In members offered their resignations three weeks ago, and it is likely to remain that way until the Lisbon military authorities appoint an interim body, which is expected to be dominated by Frelimo elements.

More seriously, law and order in the remote areas of the country is under strain. Bandits, disowned by Frelimo and illegal by some, are motivated by right-wing agitators, are holding up cars and buses.

Tribal antagonisms, played up in the past by the Portuguese and played down now by Frelimo and its supporters, are expected to be heightened.

There are approximately 40,000 Africans in the Portuguese Army, whose sympathy towards Frelimo must be at least in question.

On the other side, the turnabout in attitude among many whites has been little short of remarkable. In four months they have progressed from regarding Frelimo as a terrorist group to accepting it as a prospective government.

Active management of childbirth 'reduces hazards and anxiety'

During the past few years the whole pattern of maternity care has changed because of the government policy that provision should be made for all births to take place in hospital.

In many areas "unconventional" domiciliary services have disappeared and consumer choice within the Health Service has diminished. Women may have to fight hard to retain what domiciliary services still exist. They could start by asking why Holland, with more than half of its babies born at home, at less cost than here, has a lower perinatal mortality rate than the United Kingdom.

Many women now have no choice but to give birth in hospital. But treatment within hospitals has also been changed—by skilled and hardworking hospital doctors who believe that by using the latest techniques to induce or speed up labour they are providing the best possible care for their patients.

Women who have strong views on their right to have a natural labour, if this is possible, may have to start collecting and exchanging information quickly if they are to exercise whatever choices remain.

Surveys by the new Community Health Councils could be invaluable, and they may even prompt a questionnaire shortly to be issued by the Association for the Improvement of Maternity Services.

Articles in medical journals describing how labour can be induced or speeded up with hormones administered by mouth, or a vet's or a midwife's hand, or into the uterus, seldom give any indication of what patients thought of their treatment, and none of the many I have read refers to possible effects on the mental health of the mother, or the mother-child relationship.

Letters and telephone calls I have received from mothers in England, Scotland and Wales suggest that some patients, both NHS and private, have reacted strongly against new obstetric methods, and a few have even refused to deliver their babies at risk in future pregnancies by refusing hospital care altogether. ("I'm going out to have my next baby under a bush.")

Information sent from the United States, Canada and Australia shows that there, too, women are reacting against what American women call "the cultural warping of childbirth".

Not only mothers, but midwives, have expressed concern. In a recent article on daylight births in the *Nursing Times* a midwife wrote: "Rapidly changing labour patterns are reducing the value of their full effects on mother or baby being known and these risks are being taken purely for the sake of convenience. Many of the babies are born in a shocked state. We do not know what causes labour to begin naturally, or why one woman will deliver in two hours and another in eight, yet we charge in like a bull in a china shop and pump hormones into a patient to speed up her labour. How can anyone justify it?"

Obstetricians may be quite unaware of how strongly some women have objected to labour being induced or speeded up, since not all doctors communicate with patients in the way that is most important to patients to communicate with them. Some have given the impression that they operate on the well-known principle of obstetric care that as a woman's waistline increases, her intelligence diminishes.

Whereas hospital staff are aware of what patients think, nothing happily except where treatment is given, a number of women who contacted me reported that they were in fact speechless with anger at antenatal clinics, or that they felt too vulnerable to complain. Some who tried to object said protests were ignored. No doubt the Health Service Commission would be interested to hear from them if the area health authority is unable to resolve their complaints satisfactorily.

Since maternity hospitals are, according to the report of the Davis Committee on Hospital Complaints, less likely than any other kind of hospital to tell patients how complaints can be made, valuable information on consumer reaction may not reach

health authorities.

When labour had been induced or speeded up because there were clear indications that this was necessary, and the reasons explained, and the patient given an opportunity to ask questions, mothers were invariably satisfied with the treatment they received, and deeply grateful. They had been particularly happy in hospitals where doctors and midwives understood their emotions, as well as physical, needs and had treated them as individuals. Ironically, it was the former domiciliary midwives now working in hospital, whose valuable training ground in the community no longer exists, who were often best able to provide the personal support mothers needed to make new techniques more acceptable.

It was mothers who believed, rightly or wrongly, that labour had been induced or "managed" solely in order to fit in with a hospital's conveyor belt system of deliveries, which was doubly objectionable. They welcomed medical techniques which could prevent prolonged labour, save lives, or produce healthier babies, but felt these were being misused if mothers were

turned into battery hens.

Women who had trained and hoped for natural childbirth felt cheated. ("I feel I didn't have my baby at all—he was produced for me with the aid of drugs and machinery.")

Their questions about the reasons for induction and hastening labour with comment: "We want to do what's best for baby, don't we?" Some were left with the feeling that emotional blackmail had been used.

Strong indignation had been aroused in women who felt their rights to a voice in their own treatment and to be advised rather than passive partners in the production of their own babies had been ignored. ("From the time you get into hospital you are in their hands and, though what they suggest or prescribe may be totally unsuited to you as a person, you are rarely consulted.")

As the percentage of induced births increases, fewer women in the community will be able to compare their experience with spontaneous labour. But there are still many who can do so, and it was these who provided the most interesting comments.

Small minorities of those who wrote to me preferred the induced birth. An easy, rapid delivery, adequate pain relief and, above all, caring staff, were mentioned by almost all. Critical comments came from mothers who said that compared with their other confinements, the induced birth was a shock. It brought no sense of achievement, could be more painful and exhausting, increased trauma for themselves or the baby, or led to complications which might have been avoided. Some mothers reported long-term depression, to the point of feeling suicidal or unable to leave the house with a "new baby" after an induced birth, but not after spontaneous deliveries of previous or later children.

The artificial rupture of membranes, which usually began the proceedings, is regarded by doctors as a minor operation, but some women have found it distressing. This was particularly likely to happen if it was carried out without prior explanation and in a manner which showed little regard for the patient's feelings.

After a "drip" was inserted into the cervix, some women were restless and several women found this added to the discomfort of labour. But it was undoubtedly the agonizing pain some had suffered which brought the strongest complaints.

The oxytocin drip often caused the sudden onset of strong, frequent contractions instead of the gradual increase in frequency and intensity which mothers had frequently experienced successfully in natural labour. ("The drip was stepped right up and the

pain was terrible—worse than anything I have ever experienced. There was no let-up between contractions and although I have the breathing and relaxing technique off pat, it didn't relieve the pain, which was excruciating. I could hear other mothers screaming. It was a stroke terror into my heart, and I'd had four before.")

One mother, who wrote she would "never forget the hours of agony", was unable to resume sexual relations with her husband for six months after the birth. Another commented: "It seems that some women are having a worse time in childbirth than their mothers had before them."

Fortunately epidurals are being increasingly used and usually provided effective pain relief. But they were resented by mothers who had not wanted them and they disliked the epidurals and forceps deliveries which almost invariably followed. ("He was born with forceps, like most epidural babies. I had stitches, one of which never healed properly and still causes discomfort in inclement weather.")

One mother held out for a natural birth, after hours of full-strength contractions, she was exhausted and gave in. "I have a feeling that this technique of induction is used so often because most of the women have epidurals and so are not aware of the punishing their bodies are taking—let alone the trauma for the baby."

Epidural anaesthesia is still not available to many mothers who desperately need effective pain relief. It requires the constant availability of a skilled anaesthetist and a double-acting, or "workload" patient. Why, in the present desperate state of the Health Service, are we using on a large scale techniques which apparently increase the number of patients who will need it?

Mothers are not alone in suggesting that some babies induced on the expected date of delivery were not ready to be born. Experts are asking the same question in medical journals. The duration of pregnancy is particularly difficult to estimate.

Women in the catchment area of hospitals with high induction rates are now trying to find out what their rights are, and how to exercise them. The hospital gives the date and time months in advance. Can I refuse? "I telephoned the area health office to find out if I would be given medical attention if I stayed at home." Next time I think I'll be about my rights." One woman actually did life about her dates: she had a miscarriage, after all, made a mistake in the date of conception as it seemed the only way to avoid induction. She was a doctor. Another patient, to avoid her consultant's policy of induction at 38 weeks gestation (which had resulted in a friend's six weeks premature baby) travelled 200 miles to her mother's home and arranged a last-minute hospital bed there.

Whereas doctors, understandably and properly, judge quality of treatment by perinatal and maternal mortality rates, they may not fully have understood that mothers also judge maternity care in terms of the quality of relationship fostered between them and their babies, and they may even be willing to take great physical risks to ensure this. It is because some hospitals are neglecting patients' emotional needs that the loss of a domiciliary midwifery service for low risk cases is so bitterly regretted.

Descriptions of babies by mothers—and fathers—were moving and lyrical. The new baby was introduced to brothers and sisters in happy and secure circumstances which some parents believed affected their future relationship, breastfeeding could be established unhindered by rigid hospital regulations, and comments from several mothers suggested they felt a closer bond with the baby born at home than those born in hospital.

Unless doctors understand the importance of such feminine attitudes, their valuable discoveries may be unappreciated and, in the end, rejected.

Jean Robinson

£360,000 demand by Britain over air ban

Tokyo, Aug 11.—Britain has asked Japan to pay £360,000 a year in compensation for banning British Airways jumbo jets from Osaka international airport. It was reported here today.

All jumbo airliners have been barred from landing at the airport in western Japan because of opposition from local residents who say the aircraft would be a hazard.

The national newspaper *Asahi Shimbun* and the *Yokyo Shimbun* both said that the British Government was asking Japan to allow its Boeing 747 jets to land at the airport under the Anglo-Japanese civil aviation agreement.

Britain told Japan if this could not be done it should pay compensation or provide a new route for British Airways, the reports said.

Japanese Government officials fear the United States, France, Italy, the Netherlands and south-east Asian countries might make similar demands in future, the reports said.

During the Anglo-Japanese civil aviation negotiations which started in London on August 1, the British side has complained that the terms of the agreement were not being carried out.

The British side demanded that Japan immediately allow the two flights to call at Osaka. If this cannot be done, Japan should pay an indemnity of £360,000 a year.

The British side explained that they stood to lose about £1,800,000 a year by not having British Airways flights land at Osaka.

The Japanese side has explained the situation at Osaka airport and rejected the British demands on the ground that jumbo jets were barred from Osaka airport not in the British case alone.

In February, Britain had JAL discontinue its three weekly flights on the Hongkong-Sydney line in retaliation for Japan's refusal to allow Cathay Pacific Airways to operate seven weekly flights on the Seoul-Busan route. Reuter and Agence France-Presse.

Col Gaddafi threatens to 'expose' President Sadat

Beirut, Aug 11.—The Libyan Government has threatened to publish a number of "numerous facts and recordings" whose publication will deprive President Sadat of Egypt of sleep, Colonel Gaddafi, the Libyan leader, said in an interview published here today.

He accused President Sadat of sabotaging the Federation of Arab Republics, which includes Egypt, Syria and Libya, and said the Egyptian President was in Babylonian captivity.

In the interview with Beirut's *Al Ushu Al Arabi* magazine, Colonel Gaddafi described Israel as a "paper tiger" and said the Arabs could destroy it in 12 hours if they adopted a sound strategy.

He blamed the rift in Egyptian-Libyan relations on Egyptian journalists "who make bets with one another that they can force a crisis with this or that country the following day".

He believed that President Sadat no longer has control over Egyptian information media. On our part, we have not decided to attack Egypt and Sadat yet, although we have many facts and recordings that explain matters conclusively.

Col Gaddafi threatens to 'expose' President Sadat

Beirut, Aug 11.—The Libyan Government has threatened to publish a number of "numerous facts and recordings" whose publication will deprive President Sadat of Egypt of sleep, Colonel Gaddafi, the Libyan leader, said in an interview published here today.

He accused President Sadat of sabotaging the Federation of Arab Republics, which includes Egypt, Syria and Libya, and said the Egyptian President was in Babylonian captivity.

In the interview with Beirut's *Al Ushu Al Arabi* magazine, Colonel Gaddafi described Israel as a "paper tiger" and said the Arabs could destroy it in 12 hours if they adopted a sound strategy.

He blamed the rift in Egyptian-Libyan relations on Egyptian journalists "who make bets with one another that they can force a crisis with this or that country the following day".

He believed that President Sadat no longer has control over Egyptian information media. On our part, we have not decided to attack Egypt and Sadat yet, although we have many facts and recordings that explain matters conclusively.

Col Gaddafi threatens to 'expose' President Sadat

Beirut, Aug 11.—The Libyan Government has threatened to publish a number of "numerous facts and recordings" whose publication will deprive President Sadat of Egypt of sleep, Colonel Gaddafi, the Libyan leader, said in an interview published here today.

He accused President Sadat of sabotaging the Federation of Arab Republics, which includes Egypt, Syria and Libya, and said the Egyptian President was in Babylonian captivity.

In the interview with Beirut's *Al Ushu Al Arabi* magazine, Colonel Gaddafi described Israel as a "paper tiger" and said the Arabs could destroy it in 12 hours if they adopted a sound strategy.

He blamed the rift in Egyptian-Libyan relations on Egyptian journalists "who make bets with one another that they can force a crisis with this or that country the following day".

He believed that President Sadat no longer has control over Egyptian information media. On our part, we have not decided to attack Egypt and Sadat yet, although we have many facts and recordings that explain matters conclusively.

Col Gaddafi threatens to 'expose' President Sadat

Beirut, Aug 11.—The Libyan Government has threatened to publish a number of "numerous facts and recordings" whose publication will deprive President Sadat of Egypt of sleep, Colonel Gaddafi, the Libyan leader, said in an interview published here today.

He accused President Sadat of sabotaging the Federation of Arab Republics, which includes Egypt, Syria and Libya, and said the Egyptian President was in Babylonian captivity.

In the interview with Beirut's *Al Ushu Al Arabi* magazine, Colonel Gaddafi described Israel as a "paper tiger" and said the Arabs could destroy it in 12 hours if they adopted a sound strategy.

He blamed the rift in Egyptian-Libyan relations on Egyptian journalists "who make bets with one another that they can force a crisis with this or that country the following day".

He believed that President Sadat no longer has control over Egyptian information media. On our part, we have not decided to attack Egypt and Sadat yet, although we have many facts and recordings that explain matters conclusively.

Col Gaddafi threatens to 'expose' President Sadat

Beirut, Aug 11.—The Libyan Government has threatened to publish a number of "numerous facts and recordings" whose publication will deprive President Sadat of Egypt of sleep, Colonel Gaddafi, the Libyan leader, said in an interview published here today.

He accused President Sadat of sabotaging the Federation of Arab Republics, which includes Egypt, Syria and Libya, and said the Egyptian President was in Babylonian captivity.

In the interview with Beirut's *Al Ushu Al Arabi* magazine, Colonel Gaddafi described Israel as a "paper tiger" and said the Arabs could destroy it in 12 hours if they adopted a sound strategy.

He blamed the rift in Egyptian-Libyan relations on Egyptian journalists "who make bets with one another that they can force a crisis with this or that country the following day".

He believed that President Sadat no longer has control over Egyptian information media. On our part, we have not decided to attack Egypt and Sadat yet, although we have many facts and recordings that explain matters conclusively.

Col Gaddafi threatens to 'expose' President Sadat

Beirut, Aug 11.—The Libyan Government has threatened to publish a number of "numerous facts and recordings" whose publication will deprive President Sadat of Egypt of sleep, Colonel Gaddafi, the Libyan leader, said in an interview published here today.

He accused President Sadat of sabotaging the Federation of Arab Republics, which includes Egypt, Syria and Libya, and said the Egyptian President was in Babylonian captivity.

In the interview with Beirut's *Al Ushu Al Arabi* magazine, Colonel Gaddafi described Israel as a "paper tiger" and said the Arabs could destroy it in 12 hours if they adopted a sound strategy.

He blamed the rift in Egyptian-Libyan relations on Egyptian journalists "who make bets with one another that they can force a crisis with this or that country the following day".

He believed that President Sadat no longer has control over Egyptian information media. On our part, we have not decided to attack Egypt and Sadat yet, although we have many facts and recordings that explain matters conclusively.

Col Gaddafi threatens to 'expose' President Sadat

Beirut, Aug 11.—The Libyan Government has threatened to publish a number of "numerous facts and recordings" whose publication will deprive President Sadat of Egypt of sleep, Colonel Gaddafi, the Libyan leader, said in an interview published here today.

He accused President Sadat of sabotaging the Federation of Arab Republics, which includes Egypt, Syria and Libya, and said the Egyptian President was in Babylonian captivity.

In the interview with Beirut's *Al Ushu Al Arabi* magazine, Colonel Gaddafi described Israel as a "paper tiger" and said the Arabs could destroy it in 12 hours if they adopted a sound strategy.

He blamed the rift in Egyptian-Libyan relations on Egyptian journalists "who make bets with one another that they can force a crisis with this or that country the following day".

He believed that President Sadat no longer has control over Egyptian information media. On our part, we have not decided to attack Egypt and Sadat yet, although we have many facts and recordings that explain matters conclusively.

Moscow denies Romania sabotage

By Gabriel Ronay

Pravda has angrily rejected Bucharest rumours alleging Soviet involvement in a series of devastating fires and explosions which have crippled a number of key industrial plants in Romania.

The newspaper insisted that neither the Soviet Union nor any of its Warsaw Pact allies had anything to do with the fires and in its traditional West-baiting tone.

Western reports of the alleged sabotage acts were "yet another attempt to create tensions in the Balkans".

But Pravda did not say that the rumoured explosions resulting in heavy loss of life, were without foundation.

After a long silence and perhaps understandable hesitation, the Romanian Communist Party newspaper *Scinteia* has now confirmed that fires and explosions had indeed taken place in a number of industrial plants.

But it did so in order to deny with all the authority at its disposal that disaffected Transylvanian-Hungarians, allegedly operating with Soviet support, were behind the mysterious explosions in the oil and petrochemical industries.

Scinteia described these as "accidents" and blamed them on "careless workers". Western reports of these accidents were "a visible distortion of real facts" intended to harm

Romania's "friendly relations with the Soviet Union and other socialist countries".

During extensive travels throughout Romania, I learnt, through several independent and unconnected sources, of a Fliborough-type explosion at a plant near Brasov and just over a kilometre from a petrochemical installation near Pitesti in which, rumour had it, over 100 workers were killed.

The fire at the petrochemical plant was, an informant told me, put out only after specialist army units from Hungary and Czechoslovakia had been flown in.

If disaffected Hungarian nationalists had been responsible for these explosions, Romanians would hardly have invited Hungarian Army units to fight the fires. And the sober, unadventurous policies of Mr Janos Kadar's regime can in no way be reconciled with the discrimination, reprisals and persecution of nationalist sabotage groups in Transylvania.

To judge by the opinions voiced by people in many walks of life in Romania, the majority of these mishaps were indeed caused by the carelessness of overworked workers pressed to increase still further their production targets. Some fire-raising, however, was without doubt deliberate sabotage carried out by disgruntled workers with local and personal grievances, rather than by Hungarian saboteurs.

The sabotage reports could not be confirmed earlier in the summer because of the blanket of secrecy covering all industrial accidents in communist countries. My request, through appropriate channels, to the party leadership for a confirmation was met with stone-walling.

Transylvania, once under the Hungarian crown, has long been a field of tension between Romania and Hungary. Since the beginning of this century it has changed hands three times.

In the early 1960s Romania, riding on the crest of a wave of nationalism, was putting strong assimilationist pressures on the Hungarian minority of Transylvania.

Mr Nikita Khrushchev, the Soviet party leader, had recently exploited the Transylvanian issue to force independent-minded Romania back into line. But Mr Kadar's state visit to Bucharest not long ago heralded a Hungarian-Romanian rapprochement, and the condition of the Transylvanian-Hungarians has since improved. Education in Hungarian is now freely available, although job discrimination remains and the higher echelons of the party and state organs is far from equitable.

The Transylvanian issue, if indeed it is a problem, will certainly not lead to a Cyprus-type confrontation between the two countries, but the communist regimes, like their right-wing predecessors, failed to solve the complex nationality problems bequeathed by the Austro-Hungarian empire.

Briton accused of trying to smuggle girl from Hungary

The Foreign Office has been told that Mr Richard Wilson, a British-born driver, is being held in Budapest accused of trying to smuggle a girl out of Hungary without papers. He was arrested at Győr, 70 miles from the capital, on June 11.

We did not hear about it until two weeks ago because Richard was worried that the news would have a bad effect on his father's health, his mother said. I can just see him getting into a situation like this.

He is a bit of a romantic at heart. I reckon he just thought he was Sir Galahad, a knight of the road.

Mr Frank Judd, Parliamentary Under-Secretary for the Navy, who is MP for Portsmouth, North, said last night: "I shall be taking up the case with my ministerial colleagues at the Foreign Office as soon as possible."

Briton accused of trying to smuggle girl from Hungary

The Foreign Office has been told that Mr Richard Wilson, a British-born driver, is being held in Budapest accused of trying to smuggle a girl out of Hungary without papers. He was arrested at Győr, 70 miles from the capital, on June 11.

We did not hear about it until two weeks ago because Richard was worried that the news would have a bad effect on his father's health, his mother said. I can just see him getting into a situation like this.

He is a bit of a romantic at heart. I reckon he just thought he was Sir Galahad, a knight of the road.

Mr Frank Judd, Parliamentary Under-Secretary for the Navy, who is MP for Portsmouth, North, said last night: "I shall be taking up the case with my ministerial colleagues at the Foreign Office as soon as possible."

Briton accused of trying to smuggle girl from Hungary

The Foreign Office has been told that Mr Richard Wilson, a British-born driver, is being held in Budapest accused of trying to smuggle a girl out of Hungary without papers. He was arrested at Győr, 70 miles from the capital, on June 11.

We did not hear about it until two weeks ago because Richard was worried that the news would have a bad effect on his father's health, his mother said. I can just see him getting into a situation like this.

He is a bit of a romantic at heart. I reckon he just thought he was Sir Galahad, a knight of the road.

Mr Frank Judd, Parliamentary Under-Secretary for the Navy, who is MP for Portsmouth, North, said last night: "I shall be taking up the case with my ministerial colleagues at the Foreign Office as soon as possible."

Briton accused of trying to smuggle girl from Hungary

The Foreign Office has been told that Mr Richard Wilson, a British-born driver, is being held in Budapest accused of trying to smuggle a girl out of Hungary without papers. He was arrested at Győr, 70 miles from the capital, on June 11.

We did not hear about it until two weeks ago because Richard was worried that the news would have a bad effect on his father's health, his mother said. I can just see him getting into a situation like this.

He is a bit of a romantic at heart. I reckon he just thought he was Sir Galahad, a knight of the road.

Mr Frank Judd, Parliamentary Under-Secretary for the Navy, who is MP for Portsmouth, North, said last night: "I shall be taking up the case with my ministerial colleagues at the Foreign Office as soon as possible."

Briton accused of trying to smuggle girl from Hungary

The Foreign Office has been told that Mr Richard Wilson, a British-born driver, is being held in Budapest accused of trying to smuggle a girl out of Hungary without papers. He was arrested at Győr, 70 miles from the capital, on June 11.

We

ENTERTAINMENTS

When telephoning use prefix 01 only outside London Metropolitan Area

In a number of recent issues some of the details, as in the case of the programmes, etc., have appeared incorrectly. We apologise for this and will endeavour to correct our readers due to these errors.

OPERA AND BALLET

101-336 3161.

NATIONAL OPERA

101-336 3161.

THEATRE

101-336 3161.

THEATRE

101-336 3161.

THEATRE

101-336 3161.

THEATRE

101-336 3161.

THEATRE

101-336 3161.

THEATRE

101-336 3161.

THEATRE

101-336 3161.

THEATRE

101-336 3161.

THEATRE

101-336 3161.

THEATRE

101-336 3161.

THEATRE

101-336 3161.

THEATRE

101-336 3161.

THEATRE

101-336 3161.

THEATRE

101-336 3161.

THEATRE

101-336 3161.

THEATRE

101-336 3161.

THEATRE

101-336 3161.

THEATRE

101-336 3161.

THEATRE

101-336 3161.

THEATRE

101-336 3161.

THEATRE

101-336 3161.

THEATRE

101-336 3161.

THEATRE

101-336 3161.

THEATRE

101-336 3161.

THEATRE

101-336 3161.

THEATRE

101-336 3161.

THEATRE

101-336 3161.

THEATRE

101-336 3161.

THEATRE

101-336 3161.

THEATRE

101-336 3161.

THEATRE

101-336 3161.

THEATRE

101-336 3161.

THEATRE

101-336 3161.

THEATRE

101-336 3161.

THEATRE

101-336 3161.

THEATRE

101-336 3161.

THEATRE

101-336 3161.

THEATRE

101-336 3161.

THEATRE

101-336 3161.

THEATRE

101-336 3161.

THEATRE

101-336 3161.

THEATRE

101-336 3161.

THEATRE

101-336 3161.

THEATRE

101-336 3161.

THEATRE

101-336 3161.

THEATRE

101-336 3161.

THEATRE

101-336 3161.

THEATRE

101-336 3161.

THEATRE

101-336 3161.

THEATRE

101-336 3161.

THEATRE

101-336 3161.

THEATRE

101-336 3161.

THEATRE

101-336 3161.

THEATRE

101-336 3161.

THEATRE

101-336 3161.

MONDAY BOOK



The North West Passage, by Millais

Embroidering the myth

Richard Holmes

Adventures of a Younger Son

By Edward John Trelawny

Edited with an Introduction by William St Clair (Oxford, £5.50)

Edward Trelawny has been

doomed to be remembered, not

as he so passionately desired,

for himself, but for his friends:

Shelley, Lord Byron, the Greek

freedom-fighter, Odysseus, the

exiled poet, Walter Savage

Landon. It is a curious and

peculiarly modern fate: to have

dreamed of playing the grand

heroic role, and to have woken

as one of the chorus—a retired

sailor, a Cornish yeoman, a

faintly raffish dinner-out who

comes only to tell other men's

tales.

Trelawny's genius, or his

dramatization, was to be in the

right place at the right time,

and in another more journal-

istic age, one can imagine that

he would have made a superb

Foreign Correspondent. He

obsessed at the great high

moments of the Romantic

catastrophe—the moments of

self-dedication and death—and

then, alone, he came back alive

to recount the story and em-

broider the myth. Such is the

substance of his best and most

celebrated book, *Records of*

Shelley, Byron, and the Author,

which brought him fame in

1858 (now finely edited, with

notes, in Penguin 1973). It is a

brilliant, vividly evocative

account of the Romanticism

of the day, almost entirely

reliant on the point of detail,

yet with an anecdotal intensity

that brings incomparable life.

For a later generation of

literary Victorians, Trelawny

gained a kind of Homeric dig-

nity as the great survivor (he

lived to be 88), and the great

eyewitness. In 1874 Millais

brought him a sort of an apo-

theosis in his portrait of the

grizzled, indomitable sea-dog of

"The North West Passage",

still clasped by a willing dam-

sel, and a contemporary mag-

azine described him as a mon-

umental, pagan figure "who

rather suggests the Lives of

Plutarch than anything

modern". Swinburne adored

him, at a safe distance, for his

combined athenism and republic-

anism; while small nieces,

more daring and more familiar,

made him prove he could still

crack three walnuts in one

mouth, weather-beaten now

But Trelawny's real bid for

the heroic had been made

earlier, in his first book, *Adven-*

tures of a Younger Son. It is

an account of his life between

the ages of 13 and 21, largely

spent buccannering on the

Indian Ocean and in the China

Sea during the Napoleonic

Wars, after deserting from a

Naval frigate at Bombay. It was

published in 1831, when

Trelawny was 39, and he

always referred to it as

factious autobiography. It is

the documentation of those

wonderful, piratical reminis-

cences he brought as his literary

passport to the Pisan circle in

1822, so that Byron instantly

recognized a romantic pro-

tagonist in search of an author:

"I have met today the personi-

fication of my *Corair*." Though

in the event Trelawny chose

Shelley.

Trelawny's story is long,

exotic, anecdotal, and boister-

ous: incident pursues incident

across 400 pages like a flock of

multi-coloured parakeets shaken

out of an extensive palm tree.

Young Trelawny—cruel, inartic-

ulate, unloved—was struggling

in some existential kind of

freedom. He lynchings his tyr-

annical father's equally tyrannical

praven, knocks down his

schoolmaster, beats his bullying

Scots lieutenant on a marrow

bone jelly in a Bombay bar,

before finally, rapaciously, de-

serting Navy, and civilization.

Horizons began to brighten:

drunkenness, whoring, sea-

fighting, hero-worship of his new

commander, De Ruyter, a Dutch

privateer captain in French

pay; then soul-brother friend-

ships, paradise islands, and a

love-match with a thirteen-year

old Malay beauty called Zella.

Finally Trelawny returns to

England already old before his

time. All his great-hearted

friends—including De Ruyter—

prematurely dead, and he the

dark survivor, the witness. His

age is not yet 21. Without fully

realizing it, the would-be hero

has already found his heroic

epitaphial part.

The writing, though much

less epigrammatically sharpened

than the "Records" of 27 years

later, has considerable force,

and not merely in the narrative

of action. One remembers

avidly, for example, a precise

and deliciously savoury descrip-

tion of making fresh coffee, in

the muscled manner, on a

charcoal fire in a tin pot; or a

vividly accurate cameo of the

ship's doctor killing a

huge, poisonous centipede with

his thumb against the bulkhead.

Trelawny has a genuinely

romantic delight in exotic

scenes, and one frequently finds

his own, seadog version of the

Mitsonian effect: "She was a

beautiful copper-fastened brig,

built of Malabar teak by the

Parsees of Bombay, freighted

with cotton, wool, a few cases

of opium, pearls from Arabia,

sharks' fins, birds' nests, and

oil from the Laccadive islands,

with four or five sacks of

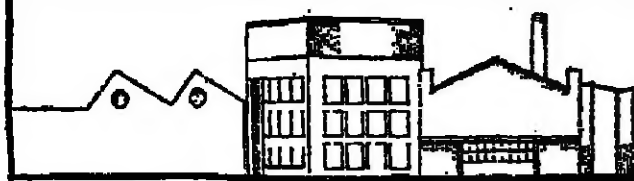
rum." It is, altogether, a strange

book which could easily be mis-

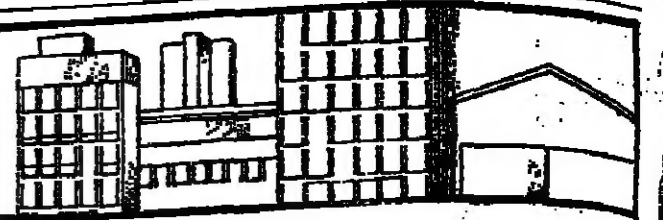
taken for something more com-

monplace than it really is. In

one direction, a clear line of



Commercial and Industrial Property



We can't offer you Harrods

But we can offer you the next best thing.

10,500 square feet of prime shopping space at 32/44 Hans Crescent, right alongside Harrods.

And your chance to get in on the ground floor (and first floor) of Knightsbridge's newest and most prestigious shop and office development.

So why not ring Robin Turner at Marler & Marler as soon as you can?

He's looking forward to meeting you. Just to talk shop.

Marler & Marler

6 Sloane Street SW1 Telephone 01-235 9841

ready to go!

Unique Mayfair Site
freehold for sale
With full planning consent for development

AS 1800 sq. ft. OFFICES AND THREE TOWN HOUSES

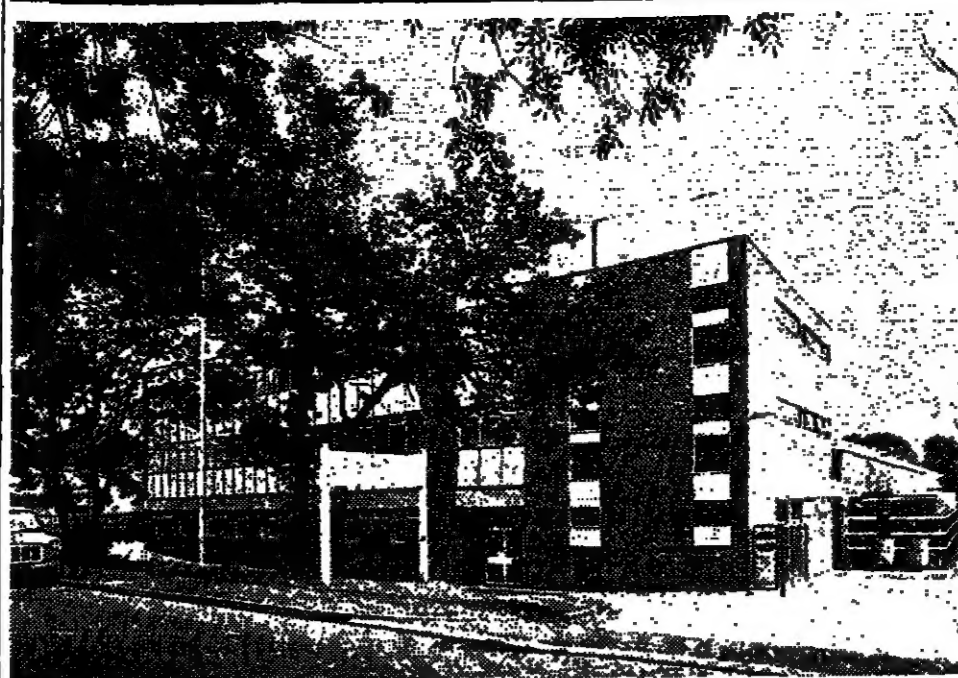
Box 1206 D, The Times

WANTED
10,000 sq. ft.
OFFICES

Ideally on one or two floors
CENTRAL CITY

Cluttons

74 Grosvenor Street, London W1X 9DD
(01-491 2768)



The warehouse at Hemel Hempstead acquired by Hambro Life for about £700,000.

A combination of the holiday season and a tendency these days for developers to consolidate rather than launch out on large schemes has caused a remarkably flat market. Transactions are mostly small in scale, and larger developments are being phased cautiously in the hope that the end of the holiday season will see an upturn of business and a renewal of confidence generally.

Much of the present activity is concentrated in the industrial sector, where demand is still consistent. One new scheme coming along is by Bovis Property Division, which has received planning consent for the first phase of its development at Witham, Essex, a GLC expansion town. The site, which covers some 30 acres, has direct access to the A12, giving it good links to the London docks and the ports of Harwich and Felixstowe. Plans provide for some 600,000 sq ft of light industrial space with some warehousing. Work on the first phase, consisting of a single unit of about 136,000 sq ft, is to start next January with completion by the end of the year. The scheme is to be phased according to demand, but negotiations on the letting of the first phase are going on. Joint agents for the scheme are Clive Lewis and Partners and Weatherall Green and Smith.

In Manchester, Ravensett Industrial Estates, the industrial subsidiary of The Land Securities Investment Trust, has completed about 100,000 sq ft of new industrial space in units of 7,000 sq ft to 11,000 sq ft on its Shepley South industrial estate, at Audenshaw. The scheme has been an important redevelopment and modernization exercise and demand so far has been good with about 11,500 sq ft let and negotiations in hand for a further 10,650 sq ft. Further development on the North Estate will also provide new space to let, amounting to about 80,000 sq ft. Ravensett also have a distribution warehouse of 27,000 sq ft, with offices, at Chester Road, central Manchester, close to the beginning of the Macclesfield Way. It was completed recently and is also available for letting. Goldhill and Partners are agents for all three schemes.

At Alintree, Liverpool, the

Developers hope for an upturn

first phase of the Graylaw Group's trading estate at Wareing Road, has now been fully let, with Meccano Ltd taking a unit of 40,000 sq ft as a packing and dispatch department. The total let on the estate is about 160,000 sq ft and tenants include the Union International Group, the Co-Operative Wholesale Society and OBC Ltd, a subsidiary of Wolsley Hughes.

Industrial rents here are approaching £1 a square foot. A second phase of the scheme is being built to produce manufacturing and warehouse accommodation totalling about 80,000 sq ft which will be available in units from 4,400 sq ft upwards. Joint letting agents are Mason Owen and Partners, of Liverpool, and Edward Laycock and Partners, of Manchester. In Wimbledon, London, just off Garrett Lane near the stadium, the property known as Riverside Works, the former Messon Scott and Christy engineering works, has been let to Brooke Bond Oxo Frozen Foods. The property consists of a single-story factory of some 40,000 sq ft, with a first floor office area of 10,000 sq ft. It will be used to meet increasing demand for their range of frozen foods. Hampton and Sons acted for Brooke Bond Oxo. The building has been extensively renovated and modernized by Guardian Properties, who were advised by Charrington and Co. In France, two more lettings have been reported on British developers' schemes. In Les Mardelles-at Aulnay-sous-Bois, near Paris, a development by Sterling Land of more than 14,500 sq ft of warehousing has been let to the Société Sevim, an industrial organization. The total amount of space available in the scheme is nearly 70,000

sq ft of warehousing and more than 7,200 sq ft of offices. The other letting is at le Blanc-Mesnil, also near Paris, where Miele, the washing machine manufacturer, has taken about 50,800 sq ft on the industrial estate developed by Stead Investments France in the Rue A. Einstein where the total accommodation available is just under 80,000 sq ft. Weatheralls France were agents in both transactions.

Nearing completion in Holland is Melidornweg 2, at Badhoevedorp, near Schiphol Airport, Amsterdam. A development by Property Growth Assurance Co in partnership with Grendon Trust, the building will provide some 50,000 sq ft of air-conditioned offices on four floors and is to be fully fitted out for immediate use. It is for letting through Knight Frank.

Rudely Nederland and Jacobus Reuvert BV at a rent of £2.30 a sq ft. Based in the United Kingdom, the second phase of the office development being carried out at Hills Road, Cambridge, by the Guardian Royal Exchange Assurance Group was topped out last week. Costing about £450,000 to build, the new building with some 20,200 sq ft, forms an L-shape with the first block completed in May last year. All four floors of offices have been leased to the Open University, and the entire development is due for completion in November. Main contractors are Bovis Construction to design by D. C. Denton Smith and Partners, of Cambridge. The letting agents are Westley and Huft, also of Cambridge. Hambro Life has acquired the freehold interest in a modern warehouse of 48,000 sq ft at Wood Land End, Hemel Hempstead. A price of about £700,000 was paid and the entire property is let to the Star Paper Co. It was introduced to Hambro Life by Michael Laurie and Partners. Agdon Wood Estates has bought the freehold interest of a Georgian office building in St Peter Street, Winchester. After modernization it will provide 5,000 sq ft of space with parking for 20 cars. Edward Erdman, who advised the buyers, are letting agents.

Gerald Ely

Central London Prestige Offices for disposal

Immediate possession offered

To Let

Gray's Inn Rd. WC1
4080 sqft and 4440 sqft.

Baker St. W1
2,370 sqft

St. James's SW1
625 sqft.

Leases for Sale

Carnaby St. W1
2,200 sqft.

Cavendish Sq. W1
2,056 sqft.

Richard Ellis, Chartered Surveyors
6/10 Bruton Street, London W1X 9DU
Tel: 01-499 7151
City of London, Australia, Belgium, France, Holland, Germany, Spain, South Africa, Sweden, Switzerland, Singapore.

Richard Ellis

PRODUCTION FACTORY

Complete manufacturing facilities including:

PATTERN SHOP FOUNDRY
MACHINE SHOP PLANT

plus all auxiliary equipment housed in new 12,000 sq. ft. factory on industrial estate.

Eligible for Government Grants. This factory is within easy reach of the motorway and is situated in

COUNTY DURHAM

Immediately available. Open to offers.

Principals only. Box 1664 D, The Times.

OFFICES

OFFICES TO LET, London and throughout. All sizes. Apply: Philip Ormerod & Co., 94 Abchurch Lane, London, EC4N 3JF.

MAYFAIR, W.1. Prestige Offices. 2,500 sq ft. in modern block. Ring Taylor Jones, 01-492 1007.

OFFICES

COPTHALL AVENUE ECG. Excellent office from 250 sq ft to 10,000 sq ft. Immediate possession. Apply: Jones, Lang Wootton, 100, Strand, London, WC2R 0JL. Tel: 01-492 0940.

OFFICES

2,500 sq ft. in modern block. Ring Taylor Jones, 01-492 1007.

Drury Lane W.C.2

Superb, self-contained, modernised offices
10,500 sq. ft. to be let
immediate occupation

Sole letting agent

Hillier Parker
May & Rowden

77 Grosvenor St. London W1A 2BT
Tel: 01-629 7666

Developer

Town & City Properties Limited

we need winter work

A well established company based in Essex carries out operations with peak loading in the summer.

From mid October until Easter, we have spare capacity in our modern premises (70,000 sq. ft. equipped with full services). Management staff highly experienced in most production aspects, good supply of well trained labour and mail handling equipment available.

We can consider any type of light production, mail order or assembly work. Apply Box No. 1205 D, The Times.

HANTS./SURREY BORDER

Ideal opportunity for

COMPANY OR ORGANISATION

to construct own office premises

PRIME FREEHOLD OFFICE SITE FOR SALE

WATERLOO 45 MINUTES MB 4 MILES

An O.D.P. has been granted and also outline planning approval for gross area of approximately 15,500 sq. ft.

Net area approximately 16,000 sq. ft.

Alternatively, leasing of the completed building would be considered.

For full details write Box 1264 D, The Times

WELWYN

GARDEN CITY, Herts.

Single storey Factory & Office premises

45,500 sq. ft.

FOR SALE

Full details from Sole Agents:

KING & CO.
Chartered Surveyors

1 Snow Hill
London EC1A 2DL
01-236 3000
Telex: 855445

KINGLEY ST., LONDON, W.1.

OFFICE/SHOWROOM BUILDING

2,500 SQ. FT.

Rent £2.65 per sq. ft.

Lease for sale.

NICHOLAS
EST. 1882

4 Albany Court Yard, Piccadilly, W1V 9RB. Tel. 734 1184.

WILMSLOW TO LET

New prestige office building, 4,000 sq. ft. on ground and first floor. Impressive entrance foyer. Lift and 22 car parking spaces.

LANCASHIRE AND COOK

WILMSLOW 20124 or 0161 524 9101.

WAREHOUSE DISTRIBUTION

Centrally based warehouse and distribution facilities for the West. Comprising over 1,000 sq. ft. of modern warehouse, built brick walls and asbestos roof with lighting, large double doors, easy access for lorries, modern vehicles in dryers space, overnight any of delivery driver on premises. Let us take the worry of delivering to your goods. You deliver to us. We deliver to the customers.

WITHERIDGE (DEVON) 214

OFFICES

SMITHFIELD EC1. Excellent fourth floor office suite area: 2,500 sq. ft. with lift and c.h. lease of 10 years. £1.105 per annum exclusive. For particulars apply to: Sole Agents: Jones, Lang Wootton, 100, Strand, London, WC2R 0JL. Tel: 01-492 0940.

ARCHWAY STATION (close)

TWO NEW OFFICE FLOORS

3,630/7,280 sq ft

£5 per sq ft exclusive NO PREMIUM

MELLERSH & HARDING

41 ST. JAMES'S PLACE, S.W.1. 01-493 6141

FACTORIES AND WAREHOUSES

10-30 MILE RADIUS FROM LONDON

Expert company wishes to purchase industrial building within heavy industrial area. Newly constructed covered area 10,000-20,000 sq. ft. Open area 5,000-10,000 sq. ft. or more. roof height 12-15ft.

PHONE: 673 8833

NR. SOUTHAMPTON. 100,000 sq ft Factory/Warehouse and East-Loch Station. Immediate possession (fully fitted, heating, lighting: 8 ton electric crane, 200ft runway, 4 acres, parking open storage No 1 D.C. requires.

122V H.P. Tel: 01-492 4000. Ref: C/KUP.

WILMSLOW & WILMSLOW

Unusual chance to acquire dignified Victoria office, few seconds from the station.

Ideal for London based operations, just under 10,000 sq. ft. 46 year lease. Central heating, lift, 26 offices, board room, conference room, kitchen, dining room and chaise longue suite.

Details from sole agents

MATTHEW GOODMAN
35 Bucklersbury EC4N 8BT
telephone 01-248 3200

PROPERTY

FRA

ST. MARGARET

EVERSLEY

THATCHED

PLEASE WRITE

ST. MARGARET

EVERSLEY

THATCHED

PLEASE WRITE

ST. MARGARET

EVERSLEY

THATCHED

PLEASE WRITE

ST. MARGARET

EVERSLEY

THATCHED

PLEASE WRITE

ST. MARGARET

EVERSLEY

FARMS & SMALL HOLDINGS

FIFE-SCOTLAND
SMALLHOLDING FOR SALE, 9 ACRES.

Modern house, living room, 15ft. x 18ft. 2 bedrooms, 15ft. x 15ft. and 12ft. x 12ft. fitted kitchenette, 12ft. x 12ft. and bathroom, 9ft. x 6ft. Sufficient space for pigs or horses. OFFERS OVER £25,000.

For further particulars write to: W. Anderson, Clony Square, Cardenden, Fife, Scotland. Telephone Cardenden 654.

OFFICES

OFFICES TO LET

Office, suites in headquarters in London & Home Counties from 1,000 to 50,000 sq. ft. For rent, furnished, unfurnished, or on long lease. Call 01-496-3531.

BRECKER GROSSMITH
100 Strand, London WC2R 2JH
Tel: 01-496-3531

Offices, Shops, Factories & Warehouses

Lower Sloane Street, SW1
01-730 3435

Office Premises
at our
speciality

Call us
01-496-3531

BAKER ST., W.1

Offices, c.s.h., immediate vacancy, units 900 sq. ft., 40 sq. ft. and 450 sq. ft. at single or in combination. Mr. Knight, 229 2275.

TAX HAVEN

Now available near airport. Modern office suite with parking, 100 sq. ft. to 1,000 sq. ft. (at present 100 sq. ft. only). For particulars, write to: Box 1077 D, The Times.

OF LONDON E.C.4. Situated

near London Airport. 100 sq. ft. to 1,000 sq. ft. (at present 100 sq. ft. only). For particulars, write to: Box 1077 D, The Times.

UNITED PROPERTIES

Call 01-496-3531

VALE OF THE WHITE HORSE

Call 01-496-3531

AR SANDRINGHAM

Call 01-496-3531

BRIGITON

Call 01-496-3531

BRIGITON 778640

Call 01-496-3531

ION AND SUBURBAN

Call 01-496-3531

BURLINGHAM

Call 01-496-3531

NAPIER AVE ON PARK

Call 01-496-3531

FRESHOLD, 265,000

Call 01-496-3531

CURIOUS CHLSEA HOUSE

Call 01-496-3531

MY EXECUTIVES—A com-

Call 01-496-3531

CANTERBURY—Furnished

Call 01-496-3531

PROPERTY WANTED

Call 01-496-3531

CASH PURCHASER to 250,000

Call 01-496-3531

UNFURNISHED—Furnished

Call 01-496-3531

3 BEDROOMS—Furnished

Call 01-496-3531

2 BEDROOMS—Furnished

Call 01-496-3531

2 BEDROOMS—Furnished

Call 01-496-3531

2 BEDROOMS—Furnished

Call 01-496-3531

2 BEDROOMS—Furnished

Call 01-496-3531

2 BEDROOMS—Furnished

Call 01-496-3531

2 BEDROOMS—Furnished

Call 01-496-3531

2 BEDROOMS—Furnished

Call 01-496-3531

2 BEDROOMS—Furnished

Call 01-496-3531

BUSINESS NOTICES

READERS are recommended to take appropriate professional advice before entering obligations.

PUBLISHING: small energetic publishing firm of non-fiction illustrated books seeks £15,000 private capital/loan. Assets: planned expansion programme. Box 2417 D, The Times.

The future
of the
Private Patient?

Will any group interested in providing accommodation of the highest class for Private patients by erecting a building incorporating full surgical and medical services and providing for 125 Beds (each with bath) plus additional beds for intensive care, please contact the advertisers who own a Freehold site close to Harley Street, W.1, for which Full planning permission exists.

This is a profitable field and full technical and management help is available.

Enquiries are invited from Principals only please.

Will Retained Agents and others kindly understand that correspondence will only be strictly limited to Principals. It will be appreciated if they will so advise their clients who should either write on their business notepaper or disclose their association.

Full details are available from Box 1686 D, The Times.

BUSINESS FOR SALE

Trade and Undertaking
of Company For Sale

BUSINESS. The company engages and weaves polypropylene fabric from polypropylene granules. The fabric, when manufactured, is sold for industrial use or is further processed in polypropylene bags used extensively for packaging in the chemical industry.

MARKET. The company's turnover for the first 6 months of this year amounts to approx. £700,000 and about 100-120 employees.

LOCATION. County Durham, England. The company occupies modern premises on a 25 acre site.

All offers considered.

For further information please telephone 01-496 6812

GIBRALTAR

Thriving craft and gift shop in main street. Selling area 800 sq. ft. by 10 ft. plus office, staff room and store. Offers invited in excess of

£20,000

for full details and photos telephone 881 500 after 7.00 p.m.

EXCLUSIVE LICENSED FRENCH RESTAURANT

In leading Birmingham suburb. Excellent entry in Good Food Guide. Turnover £42,000. Freehold with 2-bedrooms maisonette. (Ref: 74524).

George Robinson and Partners, 30 Bore Street, Lincoln, Staffordshire. Lincoln 85522.

SMALL poultry established 30 yrs.

good reputation. Health reason for sale. Relatively new premises. 2.5 acres. Box 1006 D, The Times.

FINANCIAL & INVESTMENT

has funds available up to

£50,000

No participation in Management Box 1681 D, The Times.

INVESTMENT

Plots for sale, 400 ft. frontage, situated in Boreham, Essex, suitable for caravans, camping, garden.

For further details write Mr. Plans, 3 Magdalen St., Norwich Norfolk.

LEGAL NOTICES

COMPANIES ACT 1948 Section 29(1). SHURESTA (A. MIREK) Limited, in Liquidation. Notice is hereby given, pursuant to Section 29(1) of the Companies Act, 1948, that a MEETING of the CREDITORS of the above named Company will be held at the offices of the Liquidator, Mr. J. H. S. SELWAY, 25, Abchurch Lane, London, E.C.4, on Wednesday, 14th August, 1974, at 10.30 a.m. for the purpose of receiving the dividend of the company's assets and for the purpose of the conduct of the business of the company.

RE: HENRY ALLAN & SONS (TRAVEL) Limited and The Companies Act, 1948. Notice is hereby given, pursuant to Section 29(1) of the Companies Act, 1948, that a MEETING of the CREDITORS of the above named Company will be held at the offices of the Liquidator, Mr. J. H. S. SELWAY, 25, Abchurch Lane, London, E.C.4, on Wednesday, 14th August, 1974, at 10.30 a.m. for the purpose of receiving the dividend of the company's assets and for the purpose of the conduct of the business of the company.

RE: BEDFORD PARK MOTORS (1948) Limited and The Companies Act, 1948. Notice is hereby given, pursuant to Section 29(1) of the Companies Act, 1948, that a MEETING of the CREDITORS of the above named Company will be held at the offices of the Liquidator, Mr. J. H. S. SELWAY, 25, Abchurch Lane, London, E.C.4, on Wednesday, 14th August, 1974, at 10.30 a.m. for the purpose of receiving the dividend of the company's assets and for the purpose of the conduct of the business of the company.

RE: HENRY ALLAN & SONS (TRAVEL) Limited and The Companies Act, 1948. Notice is hereby given, pursuant to Section 29(1) of the Companies Act, 1948, that a MEETING of the CREDITORS of the above named Company will be held at the offices of the Liquidator, Mr. J. H. S. SELWAY, 25, Abchurch Lane, London, E.C.4, on Wednesday, 14th August, 1974, at 10.30 a.m. for the purpose of receiving the dividend of the company's assets and for the purpose of the conduct of the business of the company.

RE: HENRY ALLAN & SONS (TRAVEL) Limited and The Companies Act, 1948. Notice is hereby given, pursuant to Section 29(1) of the Companies Act, 1948, that a MEETING of the CREDITORS of the above named Company will be held at the offices of the Liquidator, Mr. J. H. S. SELWAY, 25, Abchurch Lane, London, E.C.4, on Wednesday, 14th August, 1974, at 10.30 a.m. for the purpose of receiving the dividend of the company's assets and for the purpose of the conduct of the business of the company.

RE: HENRY ALLAN & SONS (TRAVEL) Limited and The Companies Act, 1948. Notice is hereby given, pursuant to Section 29(1) of the Companies Act, 1948, that a MEETING of the CREDITORS of the above named Company will be held at the offices of the Liquidator, Mr. J. H. S. SELWAY, 25, Abchurch Lane, London, E.C.4, on Wednesday, 14th August, 1974, at 10.30 a.m. for the purpose of receiving the dividend of the company's assets and for the purpose of the conduct of the business of the company.

RE: HENRY ALLAN & SONS (TRAVEL) Limited and The Companies Act, 1948. Notice is hereby given, pursuant to Section 29(1) of the Companies Act, 1948, that a MEETING of the CREDITORS of the above named Company will be held at the offices of the Liquidator, Mr. J. H. S. SELWAY, 25, Abchurch Lane, London, E.C.4, on Wednesday, 14th August, 1974, at 10.30 a.m. for the purpose of receiving the dividend of the company's assets and for the purpose of the conduct of the business of the company.

RE: HENRY ALLAN & SONS (TRAVEL) Limited and The Companies Act, 1948. Notice is hereby given, pursuant to Section 29(1) of the Companies Act, 1948, that a MEETING of the CREDITORS of the above named Company will be held at the offices of the Liquidator, Mr. J. H. S. SELWAY, 25, Abchurch Lane, London, E.C.4, on Wednesday, 14th August, 1974, at 10.30 a.m. for the purpose of receiving the dividend of the company's assets and for the purpose of the conduct of the business of the company.

RE: HENRY ALLAN & SONS (TRAVEL) Limited and The Companies Act, 1948. Notice is hereby given, pursuant to Section 29(1) of the Companies Act, 1948, that a MEETING of the CREDITORS of the above named Company will be held at the offices of the Liquidator, Mr. J. H. S. SELWAY, 25, Abchurch Lane, London, E.C.4, on Wednesday, 14th August, 1974, at 10.30 a.m. for the purpose of receiving the dividend of the company's assets and for the purpose of the conduct of the business of the company.

RE: HENRY ALLAN & SONS (TRAVEL) Limited and The Companies Act, 1948. Notice is hereby given, pursuant to Section 29(1) of the Companies Act, 1948, that a MEETING of the CREDITORS of the above named Company will be held at the offices of the Liquidator, Mr. J. H. S. SELWAY, 25, Abchurch Lane, London, E.C.4, on Wednesday, 14th August, 1974, at 10.30 a.m. for the purpose of receiving the dividend of the company's assets and for the purpose of the conduct of the business of the company.

RE: HENRY ALLAN & SONS (TRAVEL) Limited and The Companies Act, 1948. Notice is hereby given, pursuant to Section 29(1) of the Companies Act, 1948, that a MEETING of the CREDITORS of the above named Company will be held at the offices of the Liquidator, Mr. J. H. S. SELWAY, 25, Abchurch Lane, London, E.C.4, on Wednesday, 14th August, 1974, at 10.30 a.m. for the purpose of receiving the dividend of the company's assets and for the purpose of the conduct of the business of the company.

RE: HENRY ALLAN & SONS (TRAVEL) Limited and The Companies Act, 1948. Notice is hereby given, pursuant to Section 29(1) of the Companies Act, 1948, that a MEETING of the CREDITORS of the above named Company will be held at the offices of the Liquidator, Mr. J. H. S. SELWAY, 25, Abchurch Lane, London, E.C.4, on Wednesday, 14th August, 1974, at 10.30 a.m. for the purpose of receiving the dividend of the company's assets and for the purpose of the conduct of the business of the company.

RE: HENRY ALLAN & SONS (TRAVEL) Limited and The Companies Act, 1948. Notice is hereby given, pursuant to Section 29(1) of the Companies Act, 1948, that a MEETING of the CREDITORS of the above named Company will be held at the offices of the Liquidator, Mr. J. H. S. SELWAY, 25, Abchurch Lane, London, E.C.4, on Wednesday, 14th August, 1974, at 10.30 a.m. for the purpose of receiving the dividend of the company's assets and for the purpose of the conduct of the business of the company.

RE: HENRY ALLAN & SONS (TRAVEL) Limited and The Companies Act, 1948. Notice is hereby given, pursuant to Section 29(1) of the Companies Act, 1948, that a MEETING of the CREDITORS of the above named Company will be held at the offices of the Liquidator, Mr. J. H. S. SELWAY, 25, Abchurch Lane, London, E.C.4, on Wednesday, 14th August, 1974, at 10.30 a.m. for the purpose of receiving the dividend of the company's assets and for the purpose of the conduct of the business of the company.

RE: HENRY ALLAN & SONS (TRAVEL) Limited and The Companies Act, 1948. Notice is hereby given, pursuant to Section 29(1) of the Companies Act, 1948, that a MEETING of the CREDITORS of the above named Company will be held at the offices of the Liquidator, Mr. J. H. S. SELWAY, 25, Abchurch Lane, London, E.C.4, on Wednesday, 14th August, 1974, at 10.30 a.m. for the purpose of receiving the dividend of the company's assets and for the purpose of the conduct of the business of the company.

RE: HENRY ALLAN & SONS (TRAVEL) Limited and The Companies Act, 1948. Notice is hereby given, pursuant to Section 29(1) of the Companies Act, 1948, that a MEETING of the CREDITORS of the above named Company will be held at the offices of the Liquidator, Mr. J. H. S. SELWAY, 25, Abchurch Lane, London, E.C.4, on Wednesday, 14th August, 1974, at 10.30 a.m. for the purpose of receiving the dividend of the company's assets and for the purpose of the conduct of the business of the company.

RE: HENRY ALLAN & SONS (TRAVEL) Limited and The Companies Act, 1948. Notice is hereby given, pursuant to Section 29(1) of the Companies Act, 1948, that a MEETING of the CREDITORS of the above named Company will be held at the offices of the Liquidator, Mr. J. H. S. SELWAY, 25, Abchurch Lane, London, E.C.4, on Wednesday, 14th August, 1974, at 10.30 a.m. for the purpose of receiving the dividend of the company's assets and for the purpose of the conduct of the business of the company.

RE: HENRY ALLAN & SONS (TRAVEL) Limited and The Companies Act, 1948. Notice is hereby given, pursuant to Section 29(1) of the Companies Act, 1948, that a MEETING of the CREDITORS of the above named Company will be held at the offices of the Liquidator, Mr. J. H. S. SELWAY, 25, Abchurch Lane, London, E.C.4, on Wednesday, 14th August, 1974, at 10.30 a.m. for the purpose of receiving the dividend of the company's assets and for the purpose of the conduct of the business of the company.

RE: HENRY ALLAN & SONS (TRAVEL) Limited and The Companies Act, 1948. Notice is hereby given, pursuant to Section 29(1) of the Companies Act, 1948, that a MEETING of the CREDITORS of the above named Company will be held at the offices of the Liquidator, Mr. J. H. S. SELWAY, 25, Abchurch Lane, London, E.C.4, on Wednesday, 14th August, 1974, at 10.30 a.m. for the purpose of receiving the dividend of the company's assets and for the purpose of the conduct of the business of the company.

RE: HENRY ALLAN & SONS (TRAVEL) Limited and The Companies Act, 1948. Notice is hereby given, pursuant to Section 29(1) of the Companies Act, 1948, that a MEETING of the CREDITORS of the above named Company will be held at the offices of the Liquidator, Mr. J. H. S. SELWAY, 25, Abchurch Lane, London, E.C.4, on Wednesday, 14th August, 1974, at 10.30 a.m. for the purpose of receiving the dividend of the company's assets and for the purpose of the conduct of the business of the company.

RE: HENRY ALLAN & SONS (TRAVEL) Limited and The Companies Act, 1948. Notice is hereby given, pursuant to Section 29(1) of the Companies Act, 1948, that a MEETING of the CREDITORS of the above named Company will be held at the offices of the Liquidator, Mr. J. H. S. SELWAY, 25, Abchurch Lane, London, E.C.4, on Wednesday, 14th August, 1974, at 10.30 a.m. for the purpose of receiving the dividend of the company's assets and for the purpose of the conduct of the business of the company.

RE: HENRY ALLAN & SONS (TRAVEL) Limited and The Companies Act, 1948. Notice is hereby given, pursuant to Section 29(1) of the Companies Act, 1948, that a MEETING of the CREDITORS of the above named Company will be held at the offices of the Liquidator, Mr. J. H. S. SELWAY, 25, Abchurch Lane, London, E.C.4, on Wednesday, 14th August, 1974, at 10.30 a.m. for the purpose of receiving the dividend of the company's assets and for the purpose of the conduct of the business of the company.

RE: HENRY ALLAN & SONS (TRAVEL) Limited and The Companies Act, 1948. Notice is hereby given, pursuant to Section 29(1) of the Companies Act, 1948, that a MEETING of the CREDITORS of the above named Company will be held at the offices of the Liquidator, Mr. J. H. S. SELWAY, 25, Abchurch Lane, London, E.C.4, on Wednesday, 14th August, 1974, at 10.30 a.m. for the purpose of receiving the dividend of the company's assets and for the purpose of the conduct of the business of the company.

RE: HENRY ALLAN & SONS (TRAVEL) Limited and The Companies Act, 1948. Notice is hereby given, pursuant to Section 29(1) of the Companies Act, 1948, that a MEETING of the CREDITORS of the above named Company will be held at the offices of the Liquidator, Mr. J. H. S. SELWAY, 25, Abchurch Lane, London, E.C.4, on Wednesday, 14th August, 1974, at 10.30 a.m. for the purpose of receiving the dividend of the company's assets and for the purpose of the conduct of the business of the company.

RE: HENRY ALLAN & SONS (TRAVEL) Limited and The Companies Act, 1948. Notice is hereby given, pursuant to Section 29(1) of the Companies Act, 1948, that a MEETING of the CREDITORS of the above named Company will be held at the offices of the Liquidator, Mr. J. H. S. SELWAY, 25, Abchurch Lane, London, E.C.4, on Wednesday, 14th August, 1974, at 10.30 a.m. for the purpose of receiving the dividend of the company's assets and for the purpose of the conduct of the business of the company.

RE: HENRY ALLAN & SONS (TRAVEL) Limited and The Companies Act, 1948. Notice is hereby given, pursuant to Section 29(1) of the Companies Act, 1948, that a MEETING of the CREDITORS of the above named Company will be held at the offices of the Liquidator, Mr. J. H. S. SELWAY, 25, Abchurch Lane, London, E.C.4, on Wednesday, 14th August, 1974, at 10.30 a.m. for the purpose of receiving the dividend of the company's assets and for the purpose of the conduct of the business of the company.

RE: HENRY ALLAN & SONS (TRAVEL) Limited and The Companies Act, 1948. Notice is hereby given, pursuant to Section 29(1) of the Companies Act, 1948, that a MEETING of the CREDITORS of the above named Company will be held at the offices of the Liquidator, Mr. J. H. S. SELWAY, 25, Abchurch Lane, London, E.C.4, on Wednesday, 14th August, 1974, at 10.30 a.m. for the purpose of receiving the dividend of the company's assets and for the purpose of the conduct of the business of the company.

RE: HENRY ALLAN & SONS (TRAVEL) Limited and The Companies Act, 1948. Notice is hereby given, pursuant to Section 29(1) of the Companies Act, 1948, that a MEETING of the CREDITORS of the above named Company will be held at the offices of the Liquidator, Mr. J. H. S. SELWAY, 25, Abchurch Lane, London, E.C.4, on Wednesday, 14th August, 1974, at 10.30 a.m. for the purpose of receiving the dividend of the company's assets and for the purpose of the conduct of the business of the company.

RE: HENRY ALLAN & SONS (TRAVEL) Limited and The Companies Act, 1948. Notice is hereby given, pursuant to Section 29(1) of the Companies Act, 1948, that a MEETING of the CREDITORS of the above named Company will be held at the offices of the Liquidator, Mr. J. H. S. SELWAY, 25, Abchurch Lane, London, E.C.4, on Wednesday, 14th August, 1974, at 10.30 a.m. for the purpose of receiving the dividend of the company's assets and for the purpose of the conduct of the business of the company.

LEGAL NOTICES

No. 001457 of 1974. In the HIGH COURT OF JUSTICE Chancery Division Companies Court. In the matter of FIDELITY MARKS (TELEVISIONS) COMMERCIALS Limited and in the matter of The Companies Act, 1948.

Notice is hereby given, pursuant to Section 29(1) of the Companies Act, 1948, that a MEETING of the CREDITORS of the above named Company will be held at the offices of the Liquidator, Mr. J. H. S. SELWAY, 25, Abchurch Lane, London, E.C.4, on Wednesday, 14th August, 1974, at 10.30 a.m. for the purpose of receiving the dividend of the company's assets and for the purpose of the conduct of the business of the company.

COLONBOTT ALLEN, Haverhill House, 28/29 Dover Street, London, W.1. Solicitors for the Petitioners.

NOTE.—Any person who intends to oppose the making of an order for the winding up of the above named Company must serve on or send by post to the Liquidator, Mr. J. H. S. SELWAY, 25, Abchurch Lane, London, E.C.4, a written statement of his intention to do so, and must be signed by the person or persons on whose behalf he is acting, and must be served on or sent by post to the Liquidator, Mr. J. H. S. SELWAY, 25, Abchurch Lane, London, E.C.4, on or before the 14th day of August, 1974, at 10.30 a.m.

NOTE.—Any person who intends to oppose the making of an order for the winding up of the above named Company must serve on or send by post to the Liquidator, Mr. J. H. S. SELWAY, 25, Abchurch Lane, London, E.C.4, a written statement of his intention to do so, and must be signed by the person or persons on whose behalf he is acting, and must be served on or sent by post to the Liquidator, Mr. J. H. S. SELWAY, 25, Abchurch Lane, London, E.C.4, on or before the 14th day of August, 1974, at 10.30 a.m.

NOTE.—Any person who intends to oppose the making of an order for the winding up of the above named Company must serve on or send by post to the Liquidator, Mr. J. H. S. SELWAY, 25, Abchurch Lane, London, E.C.4, a written statement of his intention to do so, and must be signed by the person or persons on whose behalf he is acting, and must be served on or sent by post to the Liquidator, Mr. J. H. S. SELWAY, 25, Abchurch Lane, London, E.C.4, on or before the 14th day of August, 1974, at 10.30 a.m.

NOTE.—Any person who intends to oppose the making of an order for the winding up of the above named Company must serve on or send by post to the Liquidator, Mr. J. H. S. SELWAY, 25, Abchurch Lane, London, E.C.4, a written statement of his intention to do so, and must be signed by the person or persons on whose behalf he is acting, and must be served on or sent by post to the Liquidator, Mr. J. H. S. SELWAY, 25, Abchurch Lane, London, E.C.4, on or before the 14th day of August, 1974, at 10.30 a.m.

NOTE.—Any person who intends to oppose the making of an order for the winding up of the above named Company must serve on or send by post to the Liquidator, Mr. J. H. S. SELWAY, 25, Abchurch Lane, London, E.C.4, a written statement of his intention to do so, and must be signed by the person or persons on whose behalf he is acting, and must be served on or sent by post to the Liquidator, Mr. J. H. S. SELWAY, 25, Abchurch Lane, London, E.C.4, on or before the 14th day of August, 1974, at 10.30 a.m.

NOTE.—Any person who intends to oppose the making of an order for the winding up of the above named Company must serve on or send by post to the Liquidator, Mr. J. H. S. SELWAY, 25, Abchurch Lane, London, E.C.4, a written statement of his intention to do so, and must be signed by the person or persons on whose behalf he is acting, and must be served on or sent by post to the Liquidator, Mr. J. H. S. SELWAY, 25, Abchurch Lane, London, E.C.4, on or before the 14th day of August, 1974, at 10.30 a.m.

NOTE.—Any person who intends to oppose the making of an order for the winding up of the above named Company must serve on or send by post to the Liquidator, Mr. J. H. S. SELWAY, 25, Abchurch Lane, London, E.C.

Form your own government at home

"Leading member of rival party discovered in compromising situation"; "Daughter of rival politician found shoplifting"; "Prominent rival party member stopped for speeding" those are all headlines guaranteed to lose 200,000 votes each. On the other hand, the same number of votes is to be gained by "Promise instant review of pensions if elected", and by "Make extravagant promises to build more homes".

Although all this has a reality not to say *déjà-vu* feel about it, the headlines are in fact to be found on the cards in *Election*, a board game which has just reached the shops. While Mr Wilson makes up his mind on the date of any autumn election, the rest of us go to the polls whenever we choose, in a six-sided contest so fair that all parties—Labour, Conservative, Liberal, Nationalist, Socialist or Independent—have an equal chance of forming a government.

The mechanics of the game involve a map of Britain split into areas of the size of the West Country or Greater London, each containing its special interests such as Housewives, Retired People, Industrial Workers, Executives and so on. Players lay down tokens to consolidate old or gain new votes. Some tokens promise increased pensions, while others may turn out to be "Hollow Promise Tokens", a cynical touch in the game which does not bring extra votes but which keeps opponents out.

Everyone starts with the same number of votes, 3,500,000, and after that individual positions are reflected in the chart described as the Popularity Index. The actual election is called when any player hits the top of the index, upon which there is a mixed scramble for the remainder of the floating voters.

The game of *Election* is not the only one of its kind. The magazine *Games and Puzzles* has reported on a reader's version with a Coalition Card and a Record Card, but this has been produced by a commercial publisher. Several American versions have included real names—Kennedy, Nixon—that prevent them from remaining topical for long.

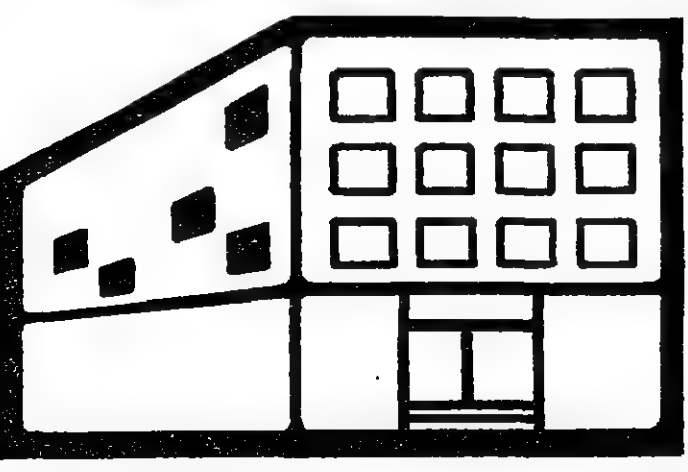
Games and Puzzles has its testing panel that will give its verdict shortly. Meanwhile the publisher, Mr Graeme Levin, says: "We feel it's one of the best election games, well researched and reasonably well balanced. It is as realistic as you can get if every player has an equal chance. Of course it wouldn't happen in real life that the Nationalists sweep the polls and formed the government."

But Mr Levin does criticise the game for the ambiguity of its rules and the excessive swings of votes resulting from the Popularity Index. To which he replies, "Ambiguity of rules and unfair leaps in popularity are crucial, if regrettable, facets of the real-life game of politics played at Westminster."

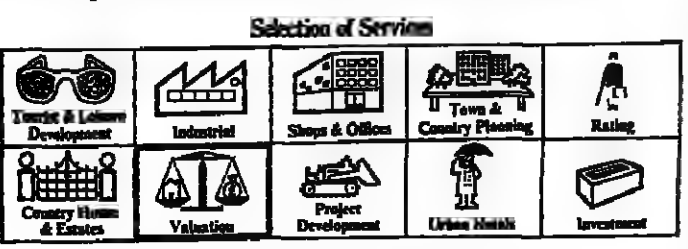
Intellect *Games* (the manufacturers who also brought you *Cobbie*, *Watch Your Garden* and *Stockbroker*) hope that some enterprising television company will organize a game of *Election* on election night itself, to live up to the gaps between pundits.

Jonathan Sale

We like our clients to enjoy our good offices



We make a special point of trying to match office or shop premises to the needs of our clients in a way that gives them the best available location at the most reasonable cost. It is all part of the Knight Frank & Rutley service.



Knight Frank & Rutley
INTERNATIONAL PROPERTY CONSULTANTS
20 HANOVER SQUARE, LONDON W1R 0AH. TELEPHONE 01-629 8171
TELEGRAMS: KNITFRANK LONDON W1R 0AH. TELEX: 26334 (LN)
Edinburgh, Hereford, Paris, Amsterdam, Lagos & Geneva.

The Americans have come to view Britain as just another European country Mr Wilson must realize the 'special relationship' is dead

'Mr Ford is hardly likely to respond enthusiastically to sentimental appeals from London, from the leader of a party divided over Europe'

The Labour Party's hankering for the long-departed special relationship with the United States is difficult to understand in spite of Mr Wilson's professed preference for Bourbon whiskey. Judged by the standards of the party's manifesto the two are, in any case, incompatible.

By Labour standards, American capitalism has a more unacceptable face than the local visage. If Mr Scanlon and Mr Jones were American Labour leaders they would bring the economy to a standstill in their efforts to repeal the Taft-Hartley Act. Labour contracts of two or three years' duration would surely be anathema.

On the other hand, the American trade union movement believes that the business of America is business. If Mr Meany was general secretary of the TUC, he would call in the Special Branch to purge the movement of those he would regard as commies and com-syns.

For these and other reasons, many Labour MPs really do not like Americans and what is known as the American way of life. Some are offended by the movement of those he would regard as commies and com-syns, and have been much exercised by the earlier American reluctance to recognize communist regimes.

And what about Holy Loch? Would the nuclear submarines have to sail away if the special relationship was resurrected? That question alone underlines their incompatibility. Political memories are short of course, but it was war—the Second World War and the Cold War—which created the special relationship. It was perpetuated, long after the unequal status of the two countries became painfully evident, because of British insistence, even in the face of American reluctance and embarrassment.

The Anglo-American special relationship was a long time dying because of official British reluctance to accept the diminished status of the post-imperial era. It was kept alive first by Mr Macmillan, who established an almost avuncular personal relationship with President Kennedy, and then by Mr Wilson when he went to Washington as Prime Minister in 1964.

He kept it alive by insisting that the United States and Britain were the only two world powers capable of maintaining the peace, a fiction which President Johnson happily accepted because it promised to relieve him of a few of his defence commitments. It was finally killed by Mr Wilson when he refused to send a token force to Vietnam and subsequently withdrew from the Persian Gulf.

In political terms all this was a long time ago. Hence the usefulness of Jan McDonald's *Anglo-American Relations Since the Second World War*. It is a narrative largely based on official documents which records the achievements and failures of the relationship. Above all, it is a reminder that when the policies of the two countries differed, the interests of the United States invariably prevailed.

The biggest confrontation

was of course the 1956 Suez crisis. McDonald, who was a member of the Times staff in Washington, recalls that the British government felt, with reason, that the United States had failed to stand by its most loyal ally in a matter vital to that ally's interest. In the long run, the American refusal to support the Anglo-French venture probably saved the two nations from becoming entangled in a far worse situation, but the manner in which the United States abandoned its allies ranked deeply.

The Skybolt incident showed, when British defence policies conflicted with America's changing strategic plans, that the United States was swift to disregard any claims of the "special relationship". To many Britons it appeared at times that the relationship was a one-way street in which Britain received very little in return for her loyalty.

This was not strictly true. The mutual contempt of the then British Foreign Secretary and American Secretary of State had for each other did not help, but the United States could not have been expected to support Suez, a venture which also had bitterly divided Britain. The then American Defence Secretary may have cancelled Skybolt without giving a thought to British requirements. He was a man without political sensibility, but the affair dramatically illustrated that Britain just did not have the necessary economic strength to masquerade as a partner to a superpower.

The Americans were impatient with British nuclear pretensions, but charitable enough to make amends by providing Palmaris. The offer aroused the wrath of de Gaulle, who blackballed Britain's application for European membership and threw the Atlantic Alliance into a state of disarray from which it never recovered.

They believe that Britain should be treated as simply one of the other European countries.

Dr Kissinger then spoke in private capacity, but he has not changed his mind since becoming Secretary of State. Indeed he seems to regard Britain as many mist-shrouded islands. President Gerald Ford is an Anglophobe, but he is certainly not an Anglophile. He is a typical of Middle Westerners without strong ethnic ties. They have outlived their xenophobia, but Europe means little or nothing to them except as a place to which to spend a vacation.

Mr Ford does not share the residual contempt, but he is hardly likely to respond enthusiastically to sentimental appeals from London, from the leader of a party divided over Europe.

One thing is obvious. Britain's place, as Americans see it, is in Europe. The diplomatic and defence arrangements which were the special relationship belong to the past. McDonald makes this point by quoting what Dr Henry Kissinger said as early as 1964.

After remarking that Anglo-American relations would always be "special" because of the unique ties of language and culture, Dr Kissinger said: "As the postwar period progressed, many influential Americans have come to believe that Britain has been claiming influence out of proportion to its power. Consequently they have pressed Britain to substitute close association with Europe for special ties across the Atlantic."

They believe that Britain should

be treated as simply one of the other European countries.

Dr Kissinger then spoke in private capacity, but he has not changed his mind since becoming Secretary of State. Indeed he seems to regard Britain as many mist-shrouded islands. President Gerald Ford is an Anglophobe, but he is certainly not an Anglophile. He is a typical of Middle Westerners without strong ethnic ties. They have outlived their xenophobia, but Europe means little or nothing to them except as a place to which to spend a vacation.

Mr Ford does not share the residual contempt, but he is hardly likely to respond enthusiastically to sentimental appeals from London, from the leader of a party divided over Europe.

One thing is obvious. Britain's place, as Americans see it, is in Europe. The diplomatic and defence arrangements which were the special relationship belong to the past. McDonald makes this point by quoting what Dr Henry Kissinger said as early as 1964.

After remarking that Anglo-American relations would always be "special" because of the unique ties of language and culture, Dr Kissinger said: "As the postwar period progressed, many influential Americans have come to believe that Britain has been claiming influence out of proportion to its power. Consequently they have pressed Britain to substitute close association with Europe for special ties across the Atlantic."

They believe that Britain should

be treated as simply one of the other European countries.

Dr Kissinger then spoke in private capacity, but he has not changed his mind since becoming Secretary of State. Indeed he seems to regard Britain as many mist-shrouded islands. President Gerald Ford is an Anglophobe, but he is certainly not an Anglophile. He is a typical of Middle Westerners without strong ethnic ties. They have outlived their xenophobia, but Europe means little or nothing to them except as a place to which to spend a vacation.

Mr Ford does not share the residual contempt, but he is hardly likely to respond enthusiastically to sentimental appeals from London, from the leader of a party divided over Europe.

One thing is obvious. Britain's place, as Americans see it, is in Europe. The diplomatic and defence arrangements which were the special relationship belong to the past. McDonald makes this point by quoting what Dr Henry Kissinger said as early as 1964.

After remarking that Anglo-American relations would always be "special" because of the unique ties of language and culture, Dr Kissinger said: "As the postwar period progressed, many influential Americans have come to believe that Britain has been claiming influence out of proportion to its power. Consequently they have pressed Britain to substitute close association with Europe for special ties across the Atlantic."

They believe that Britain should

What can pensioners hope to get from Mrs Castle?

'Actual equality between the sexes is unlikely since it would entail lowering retirement age for men or raising it for women'

A spate of White Papers is due to flood out of HMSO in the next few weeks. One of them will undoubtedly have an eye on the electoral main chance, and among them is expected to be a paper on Mrs Barbara Castle's replacement for Sir Keith Joseph's pension plan which was destroyed last May.

What kind of scheme is Mrs Castle likely to come up with? How should it be judged? A fair way to start would be to measure the proposals against the objectives which Mrs Castle has set for herself. The most important of these is to remove today's pensioners from means-tested supplementary benefits. The most direct way of meeting this objective would be to raise the present pensionable age to a level at which supplementary benefits would be unnecessary.

Mrs Castle has of course already raised the flat-rate pension this year and has linked future reviews to the index of national average earnings. This has not removed anyone from supplementary benefits since the level of supplementary benefits was raised simultaneously. It seems unlikely that she will travel further along this road for the simple reason that increases have to be paid for on the nail and it would be electorally unpopular to threaten a further increase of national insurance contributions before the current increase has been fully digested.

It is more probable that the promise will be honoured by introducing a system of earnings-related benefits built up over a period. In this way the cost increase will probably be deferred until at least 1977 (which is the date at which such a scheme could start) and it will build up slowly because the benefits themselves will also build up slowly. There can be good economic arguments for adopting this gradual build up, as private pension schemes do. It must be realized, however, that it would not nothing to lift the present generation of pensioners above supplementary benefits level. To their credit, the trade unions have recently been most conscious of the need to look after today's pensioners. If they continue on this line it is doubtful whether they could tolerate for long a scheme which would look like an excuse for doing nothing for those whose need was most urgent.

We may safely expect Mrs Castle to ensure that there will be no inferiority of treatment for women—will be met. Actual equality of treatment for both sexes seems unlikely, since this would either entail reducing the retirement age for men to 60 (probably expensive) or raising the age for women to 65 (unlikely to attract many female votes). One might reasonably expect a continuation of the present situation where equal benefits are paid from different ages, which means that most of the money is devoted to benefits for women.

The third objective, protecting pensions against inflation, is likely to present the most difficult problem, since the Treasury seems to fear that index-linking could have the effect of creating a built-in

inflationary pressure in the economy. This danger would be postponed, of course, to the extent that the build-up of pension was deferred into the future, so that it might be considered another attraction of doing nothing for existing pensioners, whose pensions are already tied to an earnings index.

The final objective is one in which Mrs Castle will almost certainly find herself in trouble. When she cancelled Sir Keith Joseph's plan she gave emphatic reassurances that she wished to encourage the development of good occupational schemes which comply with certain minimum requirements to contract out of some of the costs (and benefits) of her own scheme. The crucial point here will be the financial fairness of the terms which she allows for contracting-out, and this is the point which will place her in the most acute political dilemma.

What Mrs Castle will want to do is to give earnings-related pension benefits to those people who do not at present enjoy them, and she will probably want to build up their benefits under the State earnings-related scheme at a faster rate than their own contributions would support. A few years ago these people were almost entirely works employees, many of whom were almost certainly Labour supporters. But in recent years more and more of these have been included in good occupational schemes. So who is going to pay the subsidy for those who have no scheme at all?

The subsidy will have to come from those who are already in private schemes. If one strikes an unfair balance the occupational schemes will have to be cut back and she can expect no thanks from anyone if this happens. Mrs Castle has stated categorically in answer to a parliamentary question that the white paper proposals will be costed by the Government Actuary. This should show clearly who is going to subsidize the new scheme, and the electorally attractive or repulsive her new scheme is likely to be.

The state, which usually issues a one-sided version of the proceedings of military tribunals, alleges that the bishop

dict the outcome of last February's General Election more accurately than the opinion polls, although it was written and in the hands of the editors before the end of January.

Dr Hilary Mathews took up the recent idea that sunspots affect the weather and possibly other events on Earth. Mathews pointed out that during the present century there has been a tendency for Labour Governments to be elected around the time of minimum sunspot activity, such as 1964 and 1965, and for the Conservative Governments to be elected around the time of maximum sunspot activity, such as 1970. According to the doctor's hypothesis, the planetary alignments which determine the sunspot cycle also influence the voters of Britain.

In summing up the theory, Mathews wrote that the situation of quiet solar activity at the beginning of this year pointed to the election of a Labour Government, and that similarities between the present cycle of sunspot activity and the cycles of the 1920s and 1930s would point to a continuation of the Liberal revival.

On the evidence of this accurate prediction, made at least a month before the last election, Harold Wilson would apparently be well-advised to seek an early dissolution of Parliament while the sunspots are still on his side.

How to turn a tax cut into a price increase. An Indian restaurant in London's West End, which includes VAT in its menu prices, had a note on the card saying: "For take away service, deduct 10 per cent VAT." Now the 10 has been crossed out, and an eight substituted.

The staid house journal of the Royal Astronomical Society, *The Observatory*, has recently published its thousandth issue, which is marked with a set of spoof articles parodying heavy-weight scientific papers. One of the pastiches, by a fluke of mock astrology, managed to pre-

dict the outcome of last February's General Election more accurately than the opinion polls, although it was written and in the hands of the editors before the end of January.

Dr Hilary Mathews took up the recent idea that sunspots affect the weather and possibly other events on Earth. Mathews pointed out that during the present century there has been a tendency for Labour Governments to be elected around the time of minimum sunspot activity, such as 1964 and 1965, and for the Conservative Governments to be elected around the time of maximum sunspot activity, such as 1970. According to the doctor's hypothesis, the planetary alignments which determine the sunspot cycle also influence the voters of Britain.

In summing up the theory, Mathews wrote that the situation of quiet solar activity at the beginning of this year pointed to the election of a Labour Government, and that similarities between the present cycle of sunspot activity and the cycles of the 1920s and 1930s would point to a continuation of the Liberal revival.

On the evidence of this accurate prediction, made at least a month before the last election, Harold Wilson would apparently be well-advised to seek an early dissolution of Parliament while the sunspots are still on his side.

How to turn a tax cut into a price increase. An Indian restaurant in London's West End, which includes VAT in its menu prices, had a note on the card saying: "For take away service, deduct 10 per cent VAT." Now the 10 has been crossed out, and an eight substituted.

South Korea: No sign of the democracy that so many men died for



President Park Chung Hee: dictatorial regime.

Just over two decades ago some of Britain's finest regiments were inducted into a bitter war on the Korean peninsula with the belief that they were fighting for the preservation of democracy in Asia.

Like thousands of their American comrades, 670 British soldiers were killed and another 2,690 were reported missing or wounded in three years of conflict before the Communists were driven back to the 38th parallel and an alternative government under the late Mr Syngman Rhee was reinstalled in Seoul.

And now, 21 years after that bloody conflict, many American and British observers are beginning to believe that perhaps those young men sacrificed their lives in vain. For in terms of democratic values and political freedom, there is now little to differentiate between the South Korean regime of Park Chung Hee and the totalitarian communist system in North Korea.

During the past six months President Park, who apparently fears that his government will be overthrown by a popular uprising, has systematically crushed the last vestiges of democracy in Korea to repress any form of criticism.

Using the bogey of North Korea as a pretext to suppress demands for restoration of democratic rights, the regime has issued emergency decrees which threaten anyone who criticizes the President or his self-imposed constitution with death or imprisonment. Thousands of dissident students, intellectuals and Christians have been arrested and imprisoned. Park's political opponents have been brought before secret military tribunals on what appear to be questionable charges that they attempted to assist this year.

More than 600 persons have been arrested on charges that they attempted to encourage students to stage an uprising in April to establish a communist government. They include South Korea's former President, Yoon Sun, a 77-year-old democrat, and a Roman Catholic bishop, Daniel Chi Hae Sun, a devoted Christian who was previously persecuted by the Japanese and the Communists in North Korea.

The state, which usually issues a one-sided version of the proceedings of military tribunals, alleges that the bishop

(who was first arrested when he returned to Korea after he criticized the regime) donated £1,100 to the now banned group of dissident students, the National Democratic Youth Student Movement. The former president, Mr Yoon, who faces a similar charge, told journalists before his trial that he had indeed passed on £400 to the student movement but added that he believed people had the right to stage demonstrations in a democratic country.

Two other democrats and intellectuals, Mr Kim Chang Kuk, Dean of Yonsei University's Theological College, and Mr Kim Dong Kil, Professor of History at the same university—detained by Korea's much feared CIA since April—have also been brought before a military tribunal on charges that they encouraged an underground student movement.

Fourteen dissidents (excluding five purported communist spies) have been sentenced to death by military tribunals during the past four weeks. However, the death sentences imposed on five of President Park's adversaries, including Kim Chi Ha, the noted Korean poet who has been persecuted because his poems have held the regime up to ridicule, were subsequently commuted to life imprisonment after protest movements began to swell in the United States and Japan.

While a large number of Korea's 800,000 Catholics are holding all-night vigils in churches to protest against Bishop Chi's incarceration (public protests are prohibited), the regime has also announced that a half million strong Protestant community, believing the Government's claim that anti-state demonstrations were inspired by communists, the Korean CIA has rounded up most of the leaders of the Korean Christian Student Federation. Three staff members of the Protestant student group, including the acting Secretary General, have already been sentenced to 20 years imprisonment. Three others were given life sentences and another member, a student at Seoul University, was sentenced to death but was later reprieved.

Two Japanese nationals—one a journalist—were sentenced to 20 years imprisonment last month. According to the prosecution they had collected literature from students and had donated approximately £7 to the movement. It is a tradition among Japanese journalists to hand a small gift to a foreigner in return for assistance.

Political repression does not end with secret military tribunals. President Park's major political adversary, Mr Kim Dae Jung, who was abducted in Tokyo by Korean CIA agents in August last year has been brought before a civil court on the grounds that he violated the law when he campaigned against President Park during the elections in 1967 and 1971. Among the charges, the State alleges that Kim suggested to the electorate that President Park was attempting to perpetuate himself in power as a "generalissimo".

Under a Presidential decree, known as Emergency Order Four, issued in April, it is offence, punishable by death or life imprisonment, to belong to the National Democratic League of Students. But the decree has wider implications. It goes to declare: "It shall be prohibited for any person to a cate, instigate, propagate, publish, report, disseminate, or otherwise communicate any act as a pined by the emergency measures". The decree specifically prohibits demonstrations the right of assembly on democratic institutions. A spe who criticizes the decrees be punished by death, imprisonment or imprisonment not less than five years.

Under the terms of an decree any person who criss President Park or the situation can be imprisoned 15 years. The constitution was foisted on the country in 1972 and tough demands for earlier elections and President Park to extend term in office.

The Government attempt justify its actions on two-grounds. Mr Bang Lim, special adviser to President Park, claims that unfair to measure progress against Western democratic standards. Reiterating Government's shrill war against the danger of "There is evidence that Communists are building their forces. We cannot allow to have the same democratic system here. Conditions different."

However, senior officers command the 38,000 American troops stationed in Korea, that military activity in Korea does not justify President Park's claim.

At the same time Government maintains Korea cannot afford liberal democratic institutions. Mr Kim's economy has been built on the backs of the poor, who have been secured because they are either right or left wing authoritarian rule, are quick to point out that thousands of Americans, British and other troops sacrificed their lives decades ago when the communists attempted to impose the same political system on South Korea.

Under the terms of an decree any person who criss President Park or the situation can be imprisoned 15 years. The constitution was foisted on the country in 1972 and tough demands for earlier elections and President Park to extend term in office.

The Government attempt justify its actions on two-grounds. Mr Bang Lim, special adviser to President Park, claims that unfair to measure progress against Western democratic standards. Reiterating Government's shrill war against the danger of "There is evidence that Communists are building their forces. We cannot allow to have the same democratic system here. Conditions different."

However, senior officers command the 38,000 American troops stationed in Korea, that military activity in Korea does not justify President Park's claim.

At the same time Government maintains Korea cannot afford liberal democratic institutions. Mr Kim's economy has been built on the backs of the poor, who have been secured because they are either right or left wing authoritarian rule, are quick to point out that thousands of Americans, British and other troops sacrificed their lives decades ago when the communists attempted to impose the same political system on South Korea.

Under the terms of an decree any person who criss President Park or the situation can be imprisoned 15 years. The constitution was foisted on the country in 1972 and tough demands for earlier elections and President Park to extend term in office.

The Government attempt justify its actions on two-grounds. Mr Bang Lim, special adviser to President Park, claims that unfair to measure progress against Western democratic standards. Reiterating Government's shrill war against the danger of "There is evidence that Communists are building their forces. We cannot allow to have the same democratic system here. Conditions different."

However, senior officers command the 38,000 American troops stationed in Korea, that military activity in Korea does not justify President Park's claim.

At the same time Government maintains Korea cannot afford liberal democratic institutions. Mr Kim's economy has been built on the backs of the poor, who have been secured because they are either right or left wing authoritarian rule, are quick to point out that thousands of Americans, British and other troops sacrificed their lives decades ago when the communists attempted to impose the same political system on South Korea.

Under the terms of an decree any person who criss President Park or the situation can be imprisoned 15 years. The constitution was foisted on the country in 1972 and tough demands for earlier elections and President Park to extend term in office.

The Government attempt justify its actions on two-grounds. Mr Bang Lim, special adviser to President Park, claims that unfair to measure progress against Western democratic standards. Reiterating Government's shrill war against the danger of "There is evidence that Communists are building their forces. We cannot allow to have the same democratic system here. Conditions different."

However, senior officers command the 38,000 American troops stationed in Korea, that military activity in Korea does not justify President Park's claim.

Under the terms of an decree any person who criss President Park or the situation can be imprisoned 15 years. The constitution was foisted on the country in 1972 and tough demands for earlier elections and President Park to extend term in office.

The Government attempt justify its actions on two-grounds. Mr Bang Lim, special adviser to President Park, claims that unfair to measure progress against Western democratic standards. Reiterating Government's shrill war against the danger of "There is evidence that Communists are building their forces. We cannot allow to have the same democratic system here. Conditions different."

However, senior officers command the 38,000 American troops stationed in Korea, that military activity in Korea does not justify President Park's claim.

At the same time Government maintains Korea cannot afford liberal democratic institutions. Mr Kim's economy has been built on the backs of the poor, who have been secured because they are either right or left wing authoritarian rule, are quick to point out that thousands of Americans, British and other troops sacrificed their lives decades ago when the communists attempted to impose the same political system on South Korea.

Under the terms of an decree any person who criss President Park or the situation can be imprisoned 15 years. The constitution was foisted on the country in 1972 and tough demands for earlier elections and President Park to extend term in office.

The Government attempt justify its actions on two-grounds. Mr Bang Lim, special adviser to President Park, claims that unfair to measure progress against Western democratic standards. Reiterating Government's shrill war against the danger of "There is evidence that Communists are building their forces. We cannot allow to have the same democratic system here. Conditions different."

However, senior officers command the 38,000 American troops stationed in Korea, that military activity in Korea does not justify President Park's claim.

At the same time Government maintains Korea cannot afford liberal democratic institutions. Mr Kim's economy has been built on the backs of the poor, who have been secured because they are either right or left wing authoritarian rule, are quick to point out that thousands of Americans, British and other troops sacrificed their lives decades ago when the communists attempted to impose the same political system on South Korea.

Under the terms of an decree any person who criss President Park or the situation can be imprisoned 15 years. The constitution was foisted on the country in 1972 and tough demands for earlier elections and President Park to extend term in office.

The Government attempt justify its actions on two-grounds. Mr Bang Lim, special adviser to President Park, claims that unfair to measure progress against Western democratic standards. Reiterating Government's shrill war against the danger of "There is evidence that Communists are building their forces. We cannot allow to have the same democratic system here. Conditions different."

However, senior officers command the 38,000 American troops stationed in Korea, that military activity in Korea does not justify President Park's claim.

Under the terms of an decree any person who criss President Park or the situation can be imprisoned 15 years. The constitution was foisted on the country in 1972 and tough demands for earlier elections and President Park to extend term in office.

The Government attempt justify its actions on two-grounds. Mr Bang Lim, special adviser to President Park, claims that unfair to measure progress against Western democratic standards. Reiterating Government's shrill war against the danger of "There is evidence that Communists are building their forces. We cannot allow to have the same democratic system here. Conditions different."

However, senior officers command the 38,000 American troops stationed in Korea, that military activity in Korea does not justify President Park's claim.

At the same time Government maintains Korea cannot afford liberal democratic institutions. Mr Kim's economy has been built on the backs of the poor, who have been secured because they are either right or left wing authoritarian rule, are quick to point out that thousands of Americans, British and other troops sacrificed their lives decades ago when the communists attempted to impose the same political system on South Korea.

Under the terms of an decree any person who criss President Park or the situation can be imprisoned 15 years. The constitution was foisted on the country in 1972 and tough demands for earlier elections and President Park to extend term in office.

The Government attempt justify its actions on two-grounds. Mr Bang Lim, special adviser to President Park, claims that unfair to measure progress against Western democratic standards. Reiterating Government's shrill war against the danger of "There is evidence that Communists are building their forces. We cannot allow to have the same democratic system here. Conditions different."

However, senior officers command the 38,000 American troops stationed in Korea, that military activity in Korea does not justify President Park's claim.

At the same time Government maintains Korea cannot afford liberal democratic institutions. Mr Kim's economy has been built on the backs of the poor, who have been secured because they are either right or left wing authoritarian rule, are quick to point out that thousands of Americans, British and other troops sacrificed their lives decades ago when the communists attempted to impose the same political system on South Korea.

Under the terms of an decree any person who criss President Park or the situation can be imprisoned 15 years. The constitution was foisted on the country in 1972 and tough demands for earlier elections and President Park to extend term in office.

The Government attempt justify its actions on two-grounds. Mr Bang Lim, special adviser to President Park, claims that unfair to measure progress against Western democratic standards. Reiterating Government's shrill war against the danger of "There is evidence that Communists are building their forces. We cannot allow to have the same democratic system here. Conditions different."

However, senior officers command the 38,000 American troops stationed in Korea, that military activity in Korea does not justify President Park's claim.

THE TIMES

BUSINESS NEWS

Keith Cardale,
Groves & Co.
Chartered
Surveyors
42 North Audley St., Grosvenor St.
London, W1K 2AQ. Tel: 01-638 6604

CI chairman sees 'great angers' in state intervention



Sir Jack Callard: Group has demonstrated its competence.

Government proposals for extending the degree of state intervention and control over the activities of the large companies in the British industrial sector have been attacked by Sir Jack Callard, chairman of the Confederation of British Industry (CBI), the largest industrial group.

After a letter being sent to the Government, Sir Jack said: "I see great dangers in government intervention in the management of the large companies, and in the state's ownership of the whole of the industrial sector."

He said that the CBI chairman's comments were prompted by the fact that the Government's proposals were being published at a time when the CBI was celebrating its 50th anniversary.

He said that the CBI had always been in favour of government intervention in the industrial sector, but that it was now concerned that the Government's proposals were too far-reaching.

He said that the CBI had always been in favour of government intervention in the industrial sector, but that it was now concerned that the Government's proposals were too far-reaching.

He said that the CBI had always been in favour of government intervention in the industrial sector, but that it was now concerned that the Government's proposals were too far-reaching.

City anxious to hear Benn finance plan for oil

By Maurice Corina
Industrial Editor

Demands are growing within the City for early clarification of the Government's plans for funding an estimated £1,700m share of North Sea development costs. It is alleged that the Exchequer may have to find £644m outside borrowings if it goes ahead with majority shareholdings in the 14 known oil fields.

London & Dominion Trust, part of the Standard and Chartered Banking Group, says in a newsletter, now being widely studied in the City: "Already rumours are beginning to circulate that potential financiers for future oil development plans are calling a halt to negotiations pending the clarification of the Government's actual intentions with regard to the future of North Sea oil."

The trust claims that the Government's £1,700m share of the enormous development costs is a "very conservative" estimate, not taking account of the £1,200 per barrel planned production, used to make the estimate, with inflation at 90 per cent of the state costs—£1,619m—may have to be raised through overseas loans.

Detailed calculations indicate that if the Government carries out its pledge for 51 per cent actual participation in all known North Sea fields, an additional £644m may have to be spent, taking account of interest and capital payments and costs not raised through loans.

Coal shortage looms over Europe

By Business News Staff

Europe could face an acute shortage of coal in the early part of the next decade if the commissioning of nuclear generating capacity is delayed. The shortfall could extend beyond 1985.

This warning contained in a detailed study on the future of coal in the context of changes in energy demand after the Middle East October war, and the action of members of the Organisation of Petroleum Exporting Countries, comes at a time in Britain when important customers of the National Coal Board are expressing doubt at the board's ability to meet its production targets.

Both the British Steel Corporation and the Central Electricity Generating Board have told the NCB recently that they would seek to increase substantially their imports of coal to ensure supplies if the NCB continued to fall behind production targets.

But the study, published today by Maritime Transport Research, part of the Shipbuilders and Repairers National Association, stressed that there could well be a shortfall in the availability of coal from overseas sources.

According to projections of the probable pattern of supply and demand, the study indicated that by the start of the next decade, European demand for coal from overseas sources could be 70-105 million metric tons a year. Yet, the supply may amount to only 42 million metric tons.

If demand for imported coal by Japan and other countries was included, total demand would rise to 160 million metric tons—195 million metric tons against a total supply of 135 million metric tons.

improve—provided that the installation of nuclear capacity proceeded well—so that total supply could amount to 195 million metric tons against a demand for between 145 million and 185 million metric tons.

The report is sceptical of the prospects for the unimpeded installation of nuclear capacity throughout the world. In the early part of the next decade the larger EEC countries would have to commission three or four new plants every year to meet targets. It suggested that one serious accident could shake public opinion and present a fresh obstacle.

Within the EEC, the report stated that possible total coal output in 1985 would amount to about 295 million metric tons with the United Kingdom accounting for about 140 million metric tons.

It also said that both the United Kingdom and West Germany believed it was possible to stabilize, and even slightly increase, output by the middle of the next decade, and it might be possible to stabilize French output—but in view of the large investments needed to bring this about, the total may go down before it returns to this level (296 million metric tons).

In the case of Japan, the report claimed that against the background of a general run down in domestic coal production over the past 10 years, it was unlikely that by 1985 output would be more than the current level of 20 million metric tons, and it could be even less.

"Both the EEC and Japan therefore had to continue to look abroad for coal supplies," said the report, "Seaborne Coal and the Energy Crisis," £20, Maritime Transport Research.

It also said that both the United Kingdom and West Germany believed it was possible to stabilize, and even slightly increase, output by the middle of the next decade, and it might be possible to stabilize French output—but in view of the large investments needed to bring this about, the total may go down before it returns to this level (296 million metric tons).

United Kingdom and West Germany believed it was possible to stabilize, and even slightly increase, output by the middle of the next decade, and it might be possible to stabilize French output—but in view of the large investments needed to bring this about, the total may go down before it returns to this level (296 million metric tons).

In the case of Japan, the report claimed that against the background of a general run down in domestic coal production over the past 10 years, it was unlikely that by 1985 output would be more than the current level of 20 million metric tons, and it could be even less.

"Both the EEC and Japan therefore had to continue to look abroad for coal supplies," said the report, "Seaborne Coal and the Energy Crisis," £20, Maritime Transport Research.

It also said that both the United Kingdom and West Germany believed it was possible to stabilize, and even slightly increase, output by the middle of the next decade, and it might be possible to stabilize French output—but in view of the large investments needed to bring this about, the total may go down before it returns to this level (296 million metric tons).

It also said that both the United Kingdom and West Germany believed it was possible to stabilize, and even slightly increase, output by the middle of the next decade, and it might be possible to stabilize French output—but in view of the large investments needed to bring this about, the total may go down before it returns to this level (296 million metric tons).

£26m Dubai contract signed with Costain

Dubai, Aug 11.—A British company has been awarded a £26m contract to build a cement factory in Dubai, which will produce at least 500,000 tons a year.

The contract was signed yesterday by Costain and Sheikh Rashid bin Said al Maktum, vice-president of the United Arab Emirates (UAE).

The government newspaper *Al-Ittihad* said building would start in a few days and would take three years to complete. The initial production of 500,000 tons of cement a year could eventually be doubled, it said.

UK textile companies in Tokyo exhibition

Nearly 100 leading British wool textile exporters will show 400 different fabrics in a Tokyo exhibition to be staged by the National Wool Textile Export Corporation in Tokyo next month.

Wills cigar drive

WD & HO Wills, a member of Imperial Tobacco, which already holds 56 per cent of the fast-growing market for large cigars, is to compete in the sector now dominated by imported brands. Embassy Hall Corona at 15p each are being introduced in London and the south this week.

Citibank rate doubts

A return to fixed exchange rates, far from being a panacea, will neither slow inflation nor encourage world trade, the First National City Bank in its economic letter for August states.

Strand's Paris deal

Strand Hotels, part of the J. Lyons group, has finished negotiations with the Societe Anonyme de l'Hotel Comodore in Paris, giving Strand a holding of more than 74 per cent in the Paris hotel.

Libyan oil expansion

An Italian company will expand the Zavis refinery in Libya, doubling its production capacity from 80,000 to 120,000 barrels per day, the Libyan News Agency reported yesterday.

Policyholders safe while Triumph dismantled, chief executive says

By John Plender

The policyholders and unit holders of the insurance and unit trust offshoots of Triumph Investment Trust, the secondary financial group which reported a £19.5m loss after tax this weekend, should be entirely safe, Mr G. T. Whyte, the group's chief executive, claimed yesterday.

Triumph's insurance subsidiary has a liquidity safeguard in the form of about £11m placed on deposit with the clearing banks. The unit trust side is also well placed to meet any sales of units by the public with £18m to £20m placed with the clearing banks, he added, and there has been no intermingling of the assets of various parts of the group.

Triumph is trying to find buyers for its assets and the group is being dismantled as a result of the disastrous effect of the secondary banking crisis on its activities.



Lord Chelmer, new chairman of Triumph Investment Trust.

Lord Chelmer, new chairman of Triumph Investment Trust, declared that buying interest had been shown in almost every part of the group. "The problem is that there is a buyer's market and it takes time to sell. But we are under no pressure to sell tomorrow."

In their report on the accounts, Coopers & Lybrand, the auditors, expressed doubts about the value of assets included in the consolidated accounts at £42.3m because of the difficulties in the property and investment markets.

After provisions and write-offs of more than £21m, Triumph's net tangible assets have been reduced from £30.2m last year to £11.7m at March 31.

Among the assets now up for sale is Triumph's 47½ per cent stake in the National Group of Unit Trusts, acquired last year from Sir Denys Lawson in a controversial deal, which resulted in Sir Denys being severely criticized in a recent report by inspectors appointed by the Department of Trade and Industry.

The report and accounts do not indicate the extent of the write-offs against the cost of this investment, but Mr Whyte confirmed that provision had been made for a substantial fall in value.

Legal consultations are now under way to establish what if any amount Triumph's outstanding shares in National Group, still owned to Sir Denys and his associates.

Mr Whyte asserted yesterday that the insurance interests of Triumph were among the least troubled of the group's investments.

Financial Editor, page 17

Wealth tax protest to Chancellor

By Derek Harris

Already anxious at the additional strains on working capacity arising from the running of the wealth and gifts taxes, the Inland Revenue Staff Federation is protesting through the Board of the Inland Revenue to the Chancellor about lack of consultation, which is "demoralizing" staff.

Mr Anthony Christopher, general secretary-designate of the Staff Federation, said at the weekend: "The revenue staff are very hard-pressed at the moment. Since the Budget, to get through all the work involved, there have been 2½ million hours of overtime worked—and all arranged without any consultation, even though the staff wanted to meet with the Chancellor to get done."

"But we have had, not for the first time with Chancellors, a situation in which a decision to do something is made late in the day."

The classic recent example was the additional personal allowance given to single people with children. But the staff were not notified about it until they had all but completed the recording arising out of the Budget.

The federation is also alarmed at the effects on preparatory work when a minority government finds its Finance Bill modified while passing through the House of Commons, as happened a few weeks ago.

Mr Christopher added: "Whatever may be the constitutional position as far as civil servants doing a government's bidding, there has to be some practical realism today. There is a limit to which a Government can mock about with the tasks the civil servants are required to do."

Hull dockers move to black Europe barges

By Ronald Kershaw

Hull's 2,000 dockers are to hold a mass meeting in two weeks' time to consider the unusual step of blacking a ship whose cargo needs no Hull dock labour to handle it.

The ship is a BACAT type (barges about catamaran) operating between Rotterdam and Hull. Barges are towed down inland European waterways, lifted on board the mother ship, brought to the Humber and released to sail up British canals to inland destinations.

The unofficial Hull dockers' joint shop stewards' committee sees them as a threat to the livelihood of dockers, and despite an official agreement between the Transport and General Workers' Union and the BACAT operators, have recommended that the ship's operation be declared black and its traffic between Hull and Rotterdam stopped.

How such action will be enforced, if approved by the mass meeting, is vague.

Mr Tony Fee, a shop steward spokesman, said last night that one of the main problems for the men was that BACAT could operate without dockers being involved. Targets would therefore have to be set for BACAT barges operating with conventional cargo in the docks.

Lightermen dealing with British Waterways barges and lorry drivers servicing British Waterways warehouses would not cooperate.

The men's concern he said, was that using the BACAT system, 5,000 tons of cargo could be handled in six hours. This equaled a week's work for 100 men.

Automating UK air traffic

By Kenneth Owen

Britain's Civil Aviation Authority has completed an important step towards full automation of air traffic control.

A new multi-computer complex has been installed at the London Air Traffic Control Centre at West Drayton, the hardware and software have been tested and accepted, and the complete system is being integrated and checked out prior to operational trial next year.

Following the failure of an ambitious plan to develop a fully automated British system, known as Linesman/Mediator, the CAA turned to the United States for the 9020D system which IBM had supplied to the Federal Aviation Administration.

The decision to acquire the 9020D system, for which the FAA agreed to provide the special software free, was announced in June, 1972. At present the project is on schedule.

Initially it will automate the handling of civil flight-plan data.

On other pages

Business appointments 16

Appointments vacant 2, 11

Management 16

Prospectus: John Lewis Properties 16

Company Meeting Report: Fickling Pentecost & Co 17

Financial Editor 17

Diary 17

Bank Base Rates Table 18

Unit trust prices 18

Share prices 19

Sharp fall in NYSE reign deal rings

Our US
Economics Correspondent

London, Aug 11

New York Stock Exchange member companies took a substantial decline in their earnings from foreign sources in the first quarter of 1974, with the rate of decline in foreign earnings being twice the total fall in earnings.

First-ever NYSE report on foreign earnings of member companies shows that a second only to Switzerland as the principal foreign source contributing to company earnings of NYSE member companies.

Survey shows that earnings had fallen through inflation of \$4.7m (about 10 per cent) from business coming from Britain in the quarter, and that 79 per cent of all British purchases and of United States equities (\$m about £273m) in the quarter—went through member companies.

Trade figures may offer key to sterling prospects

By Tim Congdon

A series of important economic indicators are due to be published this week. They will be watched carefully for signs of any improvement or deterioration in the economic situation.

Despite the weakness of the capital markets, the crisis of confidence has not so far had any adverse effect on sterling. Tuesday's balance of payments for July will therefore possibly be important to an assessment of the currency's short-term prospects.

The recent problems of continental banks have thinned the foreign exchange markets and this would make it difficult for the sort of speculative attack on sterling found in the late 1960s to develop. But dealers' willingness to take up positions is clearly likely to be influenced by changes in the balance of payments.

A further reduction in the non-oil deficit is generally expected because the impact of three-day working on exports, which was probably adverse in the second quarter, must now be receding. But the oil deficit has been increasing vigorously and ominously in recent months and this trend may continue.

The balance of payments outlook this autumn will partly depend on the behaviour of industrial production and retail sales. The latest figures for these are both due today.

Industrial production has still not recovered to its level of last year. This may be attributable to shortages of components caused by the three-day week and other supply constraints, or to weakness of demand.

Prof Galbraith joins battle on fiscal policies

From Frank Vogel
Washington, Aug 11

Opposition is mounting to the so-called policies of "old-time religion", embodying severe monetary and fiscal restraint, which President Ford is believed to support.

Democratic Congressmen make little attempt to hide their increasing concern about the dangers of too much restraint, while opposition is evident among trade unions and academics like Professor John Kenneth Galbraith of Harvard.

In a weekend television interview, Mr Galbraith said that the country could face a serious recession if it failed to establish a rounded economic programme.

He made no attempt to hide the fact that he still supports the use of wages and prices controls.

These, he said, stood no chance of success in recent years because they were being run by people who did not believe in them, such as Mr George Shultz, the former Treasury secretary and Dr Herbert Stein, chairman of the Council of Economic Advisers.

There is little support in the Administration for a return to wage and price controls, yet Dr Burns of the Federal Reserve has suggested that some sort of active wages and prices monitoring body should be set up. This has wide support among the top economic policy chiefs in the White House.

In Congress, Democrats appear to support the idea, but they are pressing for some change in the tax system, to ensure that the least wealthy obtain some relief from the policies of monetary and fiscal restraint and the record level of inflation.

A battle could emerge between such influential Democrats as Mr Henry Reuss and conservative White House officials like Mr Kenneth Rusk, the economic counsellor, over some form of wage and price controls and taxation changes.

City anxious to hear Benn finance plan for oil

By Maurice Corina
Industrial Editor

Demands are growing within the City for early clarification of the Government's plans for funding an estimated £1,700m share of North Sea development costs. It is alleged that the Exchequer may have to find £644m outside borrowings if it goes ahead with majority shareholdings in the 14 known oil fields.

London & Dominion Trust, part of the Standard and Chartered Banking Group, says in a newsletter, now being widely studied in the City: "Already rumours are beginning to circulate that potential financiers for future oil development plans are calling a halt to negotiations pending the clarification of the Government's actual intentions with regard to the future of North Sea oil."

The trust claims that the Government's £1,700m share of the enormous development costs is a "very conservative" estimate, not taking account of the £1,200 per barrel planned production, used to make the estimate, with inflation at 90 per cent of the state costs—£1,619m—may have to be raised through overseas loans.

Detailed calculations indicate that if the Government carries out its pledge for 51 per cent actual participation in all known North Sea fields, an additional £644m may have to be spent, taking account of interest and capital payments and costs not raised through loans.

Policyholders safe while Triumph dismantled, chief executive says

By John Plender

The policyholders and unit holders of the insurance and unit trust offshoots of Triumph Investment Trust, the secondary financial group which reported a £19.5m loss after tax this weekend, should be entirely safe, Mr G. T. Whyte, the group's chief executive, claimed yesterday.

Triumph's insurance subsidiary has a liquidity safeguard in the form of about £11m placed on deposit with the clearing banks. The unit trust side is also well placed to meet any sales of units by the public with £18m to £20m placed with the clearing banks, he added, and there has been no intermingling of the assets of various parts of the group.

Triumph is trying to find buyers for its assets and the group is being dismantled as a result of the disastrous effect of the secondary banking crisis on its activities.

Lord Chelmer, new chairman of Triumph Investment Trust, declared that buying interest had been shown in almost every part of the group. "The problem is that there is a buyer's market and it takes time to sell. But we are under no pressure to sell tomorrow."

Automating UK air traffic

By Kenneth Owen

Britain's Civil Aviation Authority has completed an important step towards full automation of air traffic control.

A new multi-computer complex has been installed at the London Air Traffic Control Centre at West Drayton, the hardware and software have been tested and accepted, and the complete system is being integrated and checked out prior to operational trial next year.

Following the failure of an ambitious plan to develop a fully automated British system, known as Linesman/Mediator, the CAA turned to the United States for the 9020D system which IBM had supplied to the Federal Aviation Administration.

The decision to acquire the 9020D system, for which the FAA agreed to provide the special software free, was announced in June, 1972. At present the project is on schedule.

Initially it will automate the handling of civil flight-plan data.

On other pages

Business appointments 16

Appointments vacant 2, 11

Management 16

Prospectus: John Lewis Properties 16

Company Meeting Report: Fickling Pentecost & Co 17

Financial Editor 17

Diary 17

Bank Base Rates Table 18

Unit trust prices 18

Share prices 19

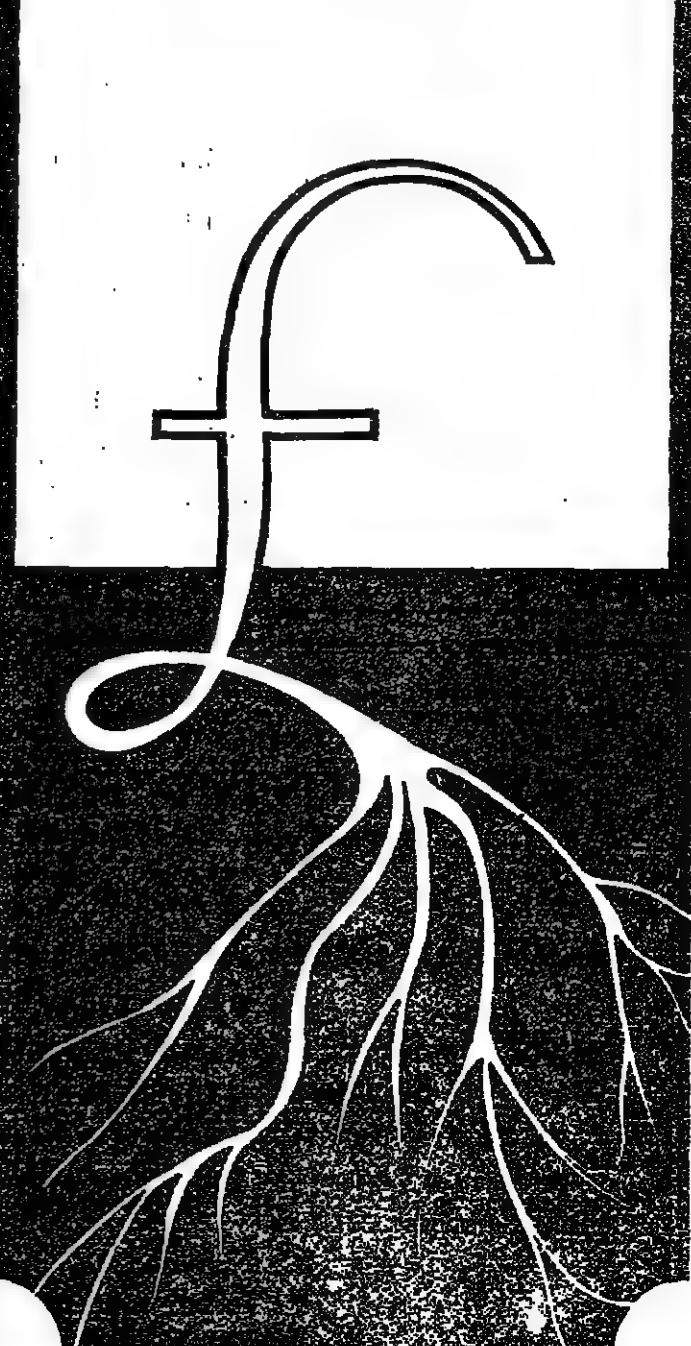
MONEY DOESN'T GROW ON TREES

BUT IN LAND & PROPERTY

Advice on current values is critical and can only be obtained from experienced sources.

For up-to-date professional advice on Sales, Purchases, Valuations, Finance, Lease-Back and Mortgages consult

JOHN D WOOD
23 Berkeley Square London W1K 6AL
Telephone 01-629 9050 Telex 21242
Also at Chelsea Kensington Regents Park Newbury Southampton.
Hornham Port Talbot Edinburgh and Paris



Management

Fruitful participation in industry

The surge of activity to be seen on all sides throughout Europe towards industrial democracy and more participative methods in management, could contribute substantially to a more productive and happier industry in Britain. But we must stay the enthusiasts from killing it with kindness. With the best of intentions and the worst of understandings, public figures and presumed authorities have raised expectations to such a high level that disillusionment is becoming inevitable. An MP said recently that the establishment of Works Councils would release "a tidal wave of enthusiasm for work at the shop floor level". Such ecstasy does more harm than good; it needs to be tempered by the realities of the limitations and difficulties of participative methods.

I believe in the value of the industrial democracy cause, especially in terms of its effects on more output, lower costs, less absenteeism, etc. But it is the practical results on which its survival will depend, no matter how desirable it may be politically or philosophically. Because of my belief in its value, I set out these notes of warning in the hope that an understanding of relative strengths and weaknesses will do more to further the cause than the blindly extravagant claims have been making.

The first reason for belief in "worker participation" seems to be that a man has the right to have a say in the affairs of the company he works for, in the same way that through a democratic political system he has a say in the affairs of his country or local community.

But the purpose of the two bodies, the company and the community, are widely different. To oversimplify, the Government or council is there to serve the people, while the company can only serve the people if it survives and succeeds first as a business, profitably providing goods or services to customers.

The rights to have a say in these two cases are by no means identical. Participation in community affairs is universal and a right of democracy means anything at all, whereas participation in industry can only develop if it contributes clearly to a more effective company. Of course one rubs off on the other, but we must be careful in speaking of "democratic rights" in the industrial setting.

Perhaps the biggest problem of participative management is the constraint it places on strong individual leadership. Although determined single-minded leaders are by no means universally successful, examples of their value are easy to find, and although theoretically it is possible for the truly democratic leader to be strong while still allowing participation, this is extremely difficult in practice.

It is misleading to blur the

autocratic-democratic balance which has to be struck; a move one way can only be made at the cost of the other. For example, to listen to others simply in order to be seen to be listening is not democracy but hypocrisy; the truly democratic leader must listen, digest, decide for himself and then explain his action. And if his personal decision is in the minority one he has problems! Even if his decision is a majority one, he must cope with the minority.

The answer to the dilemma of achieving strong leadership in a climate of consensus decisions, could come from the ultimate realization that the establishment of leaders is essential for a group to survive and prosper. Primitive tribes and animal groups have been observed to appoint leaders and invest them with authority because they know that otherwise they become chaotic and weakened as a group. This is particularly true in times of crisis. You do not form a committee when the place is on fire. We may all learn this lesson in time.

Another source of confusion are the claims for results achieved from newly introduced participative methods, which can be innocently exaggerated. A similar thing happened when computers first became fashionable. Many were sold on the basis that the results after the computer would be better than

the results beforehand, forgetting the streamlining of clerical procedures done in preparing for the computer which alone would have produced the best part of the improvement without any computer at all.

The same thing can happen with the installation of participative procedures; they provide a catalyst for good management methods which should have been applied years ago, but the resultant success is attributed to the new participation. And later, when the result is not maintained through lack of understanding of its source, the blame just as falsely as it got there, is credited to participation.

The participation cause is not helped by the definition of "workers" as being different from managers and directors. There are few owner-directors left today and by far the majority of "workers" staff in this country, including managers and directors, came up the hard way. Many of them work harder than the "workers". With increasing "single status" (ie. same working hours, conditions, benefits for all), and increasing white collar unionism, these differences should grow less. Meanwhile we must be clear on the benefits to each of participation. A similar thing happened when computers first became fashionable. Many were sold on the basis that the results after the computer would be better than

the results beforehand, forgetting the streamlining of clerical procedures done in preparing for the computer which alone would have produced the best part of the improvement without any computer at all.

methods can cause premature commitment. Participation produces an additional flow of ideas for management to consider, and an additional obligation for management to do just this. A popular response is for management to set up a working party to look into the idea, since this can be seen by all and it avoids an immediate management decision. At the back of their minds there may be the thought that they can always say so. But in truth can they?

Finally, although it sounds obvious, it is necessary constantly to remember that every one cannot participate in everything. Participative methods cost time, paper and money, and at some point the advantages to be gained will not be worth the expenditure. In the face of the current surge for participation it takes courage to stand up and say "Let us be sensible; we cannot afford to have your contribution on this."

The fruitful participation in industry must begin with understanding and education, and this is the aim of these few notes. Treated realistically, we can all gain substantial benefits from the most significant development in industrial thinking since the 1950s.

Brian P. Smith
PA Management Consultants Limited

Edited by Rodney Cowton

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Raw deal for sugar farmers

From Mr James Aldous
Sir, The shortage of sugar has become a matter of concern to the country. The world price reached £300 per ton on Friday of last week after being at £230 to £250 per ton for some months.

The Government talks about the shortage of supplies from the Caribbean and West Indies, mentions negotiating a long-term contract for imported sugar at £110 or £115 per ton—surely a completely unrealistic hope.

No mention is made about the position of the British sugar beet grower, who produces one-third of the sugar consumed in this country. I do not think the public realize that the production of British-grown sugar is being jeopardized by the Government.

The position is as follows: The British farmer is receiving only £102.04 per ton for raw sugar. This compares with the French grower's average price of £118.39 per ton. Costings produced in March from a number of sources show that the cost of growing and harvesting sugar beet was £157.10 per acre and that the estimated return (based on the five-year average yield) was £151.26 per acre.

Since March costs have increased further on labour, because of threshold agreements, haulage to the factory, sprays, machinery replacements and wearing parts.

It is obvious that sugar beet growers will not be prepared to produce sugar at a loss and sell it well under half the world price.

The only action Mr Peart seems to have taken since coming to office is to take away any chance of a grower obtaining a better price by permitting the introduction of what is termed a "B" quota for sugar beet.

This means that a grower who has good yields will not obtain the world price for the sugar beet he delivers in excess of his quota as he was able to last year.

If the Government is really interested in safeguarding supplies, it must first increase the price paid to the grower for this year's crop to that of the French grower, and secondly give firm guarantees on the price of next year's crop before growers are expected to sign the 1975 contract.

If this is not done, the farmers will turn to other more lucrative crops and we as a country will have to buy an increasing

quantity of sugar on world markets at prices in excess of what it can be produced here.

Yours faithfully,
JAMES ALDOUS,
Chediston Hall,
Halesworth,
Suffolk IP19 0AW.

From Mrs M. Wright
Sir, How much more convenient and equitable it would be if some simple rationing could be devised to cope with present and future shortages.

I would suggest simple book of numbered, perforated stamps to be issued to individuals; instructions for their use could be given in newspapers, and before the usual press publicity for such headlines about import shortages.

The present system of bag of sugar per shop (when there is any) is not as simple as a person gets such as a large family, busy mothers have no time to search the shelves to find where the supplies are.

Yours truly,
M. WRIGHT,
9 Nightingale Road,
Rickmansworth,
Hertfordshire.

Using lower VAT rate to increase retail profits

From Mr Anthony Melnikoff
Sir, In his mini-Budget, the Chancellor reduced the rate of VAT from 10 per cent to 8 per cent to "ease the demand" and to "curb the rise in the cost of living". I would suggest that, in many cases, the effect is, instead, to increase retail profits.

A few weeks ago I visited a branch of Woolworth in London, and saw an electric lawn mower priced at £17.99. The week I visited again with the intention of buying. The price was still at £17.99.

I called over a supervisor and asked whether the price was inclusive of VAT. She said that it was, and then suggested that it should therefore be lowered in accordance with the Chancellor's dictate.

She replied that all prices were quoted inclusive of VAT, and that it was impossible to calculate the net price in order to affect the necessary adjustment. I politely informed her that this was not so, and demonstrated that the net price must have been £16.36, with VAT at 10 per cent equal to £1.63, giving a gross price of £17.99. At 8 per cent, therefore, VAT would be equal to £1.31, giving a gross price of £16.68, a difference of 32p.

The supervisor then replied that all stock had to be net and gross, of VAT, and sold at the old rate, or the store would be selling at a loss. Again I pointed out that this was false, as any goods sold on or after the date on which the change became effective would pay tax at the new rate. If they continued to charge the old rate, this would result in pure excess profit to the company. She

then responded by suggesting that I was unreasonable to quibble over 32p.

On her credit, the supervisor did defer to an updated price list, and agreed to sell me the article at £17.99. This was higher than the £17.67 calculated above, but perhaps the company were making use of the confusion to affect a small price increase.

Motivated by this experience, I have examined a number of other stores, and also restaurants, and have found that, in the majority of cases, prices are quoted inclusive of VAT, and that there has been no adjustment in prices since the new rate became effective. (Marks and Spencer, and petrol stations, are notable exceptions.)

Yet, overseas, this is normally not the case. I recently visited Italy, where VAT is charged at the rate of 6 per cent, and where all prices, with the exception of very cheap items where divisibility may be a problem, were quoted net of VAT.

In conclusion, I would like to pose three questions:

(1) Are my experiences atypical, or is this a general finding?

(2) Should it not be required that prices be quoted both net and gross, of VAT, and not simply net?

(3) How many companies are implementing price rises disguised as decreases?

Yours faithfully,
ANTHONY MELNIKOFF,
Lecturer in Financial Aspects of Management,
The Polytechnic of Central London,
35 Marylebone Road, NW1.

Investment disincentives

From Mr Per Saugman
Sir, As a Dane, I should not have made my home and career in this country. I did not have a great admiration for its achievements and attitude to life. It is, therefore, with all the greater sorrow and bewilderment that I observe what can only be described as the current lack of courage of its convictions and loss of faith in enterprise, fairness and common sense.

An immediate instance of particular concern to me is the policy towards investments overseas, and reward for those who pursue these projects.

Some 10 years ago the company that I run, and others in the group, invested in a Danish publishing and book-selling company.

The purchase price was £150,000 and the present value is five times this figure. We are a current return to the United Kingdom of 20 per cent on the original investment. This growth would have been impossible if it had been obligatory to remit to the country 50 per cent of the profits after tax, which is the directive that has just been received from the Bank of England (to whom naturally I attach no blame, as in this matter they are the servants of the politicians).

An opportunity has now arisen to acquire the controlling interest in another major company, which would add substantially to overseas earnings by making feasible a long term co-publishing programme. The profits are to be paid in the region of £200,000 a year in foreign currency, but the Bank of England requires the remittance to this country of 65 per cent of the profit after tax, which would almost entirely inhibit growth.

Moreover, as a result of Mr Healey's Budget, any less than 10 per cent of the profits is a monetary phenomenon generated by the central bank, politically prompted creation of more currency in circulation.

There is good biblical precedent for reaping where one has not sown. There is, however, more recent condemnation of the folly of eating seed corn and, I venture to suggest, of bleeding white the sower.

Yours sincerely,
PER SAUGMAN,
Blackwell Scientific Publications Ltd,
Osney Mead,
Oxford OX2 0EL.

BBC's market research

From Mr B. P. Emmett
Sir, As one who has spent many years in the practice of "market research" in a broad-casting organization, perhaps I could attempt to allay the fears of both Quenian Crews (who is "filled with gloom" July 27) at the prospect of the audience being asked what it wants, and Colin McDonald (August 5) who advocates "consulting the public" by means of more and better research.

Both are correct in their basic theses, which are not in conflict. On the one hand, it is true that people cannot know whether or not they will like something totally novel until given the chance to try it, and on the other, research can demonstrably contribute in a variety of ways to the making of better programmes without hampering the creative process.

Both can take comfort, I hope, from the fact that the BBC has for more than thirty-five years actively and consistently sought its customers' views, not only indirectly by means of "the ratings", but directly by obtaining their opinions of the programmes they see and hear, and on many other issues.

Mr S. B. Hainsworth has retired as Chairman of J. R. Fenner (Holdings). He has become a life president and remains a director. Mr Joseph Palmer was elected chairman.

Mr F. G. Earwaker joins the board of Quaker Oats. Miss Marion S. Kellogg has been elected a vice-president of General Electric Co of the United States.

Dry cargo rates begin to show more shine

There were definite indications last week that the dry cargo sector of the freight market was beginning to show signs of the doldrums it has suffered over the last few months, especially, said brokers, in areas where oil-redundant combination bulk carriers had the least influence.

Much more interest was being expressed, especially from Japanese quarters, in long-term time-chartering, and in the north Atlantic, there appeared to be more charterers in search of tonnage to carry grain.

Particular rate improvements were noticeable. For example, a 25,000-ton bulk was hired for three years at \$6.75 a ton, a good premium of 25 cents above what may have been expected two weeks ago, brokers said.

It was too early to expect improvements in the grain trades, they added, but owners were encouraged by the fact that rates had stabilized over the last week, with the United States Gulf to Holland level still at \$10 a ton.

There was, however, a cut-off limit, assessed at 35,000 tons. Vessels, particularly combination carriers, above that size were still in difficulties.

Meanwhile in the tanker trades, owners eased through a low-activity week still plagued by fears that vessels they had chartered out on high rates during the boom times might be subject to rate renegotiations.

The Persian Gulf trades, however, remained essentially weak, although some relatively good demand prevented rates for vics shipping back from Worldwide (\$4.41 a ton) level on voyages to Europe.

This interest, however, did not extend down to the smaller sizes and practically every other type had 10 to 15 points (\$1.04-\$1.55) lopped off rates—premiums for 100,000-tonners were back to Worldwide \$3 (\$5.18).

Business appointments

Mr Stanley Harding to be Cornhill chairman

Mr Stanley Roland Harding, an eminent insurance executive, has been appointed chairman of the Cornhill Insurance Company. He succeeds Mr Aubrey Jones, a non-executive director, who is to carry out an economic project in Iran.

Mr D. H. Henderson, fertilizer business director of ICI Agricultural Division, has been appointed ICI's commercial general manager in succession to Mr J. T. Tedbury, who is retiring.

Mr D. S. Hay has been made a director of ICI agricultural division.

Mr C. R. Jennings, director, Formica, has been elected president of the Association of International Engineering Group in 1974-75. Mr J. W. Chambers, of Buxton Industries, has been elected vice-president.

Mr J. A. Kempton has been appointed assistant general manager of Great Britain's Imperial Life Assurance Co of Canada.

Mr Eric Eastwood, FRSE, has joined the board of Infrared Engineering as a non-executive director.

Recent appointments in the Associated Engineering Group include Mr B. E. Lott as a director of A. E. Edmunds Walker and Mr R. Herrmann as a director of the Glaxo Group.

Mr G. W. Dean III has been made vice-president, international petroleum products, Gulf Oil Trading Co. Mr D. H. Bates is replacing Mr Dean as vice-president, Gulf Oil Company, Asia, and GOICO regional manager in Tokyo.

Dr Franz Meier, of the Bayerische Landesbank, has been elected to the board of Leopold Joseph Holdings, following the subscription by their banks for 15 per cent and 10 per cent respectively in the increased share capital of the company.

Moving with caution into a new field

Most companies are probably so worried about managing to hold on to what they have got in the coming stormy period that they probably have little time for worrying about growth. Certainly the dead state of the stock exchange, with virtually no takeovers and even fewer new issues, bears eloquent witness to the fact that most businessmen really mean their often expressed pessimism for the months ahead.

When this is tied in with the Government's clear determination to hold down food prices, and the housewives' even clearer intention not to take part in a repetition of last year's soaring spiral of meat prices, the recent takeover by Brooke Bond Liebig of the family butchers, Baxters of Northampton, seems a little quixotic.

In fact, however, the move marks a major shift in the whole expansion strategy of the £307m turnover a year group whose interests already spread from tea to prepacked

cannelloni by way of pickled onions, and which has large scale meat raising interests in South America. BBL is under heavy pressure to expand its United Kingdom interests because of the tax changes which were introduced under the Chancellorship of Mr Barber.

These altered the structure of taxation in such a way as to penalize companies which get most of their earnings from overseas.

In response to this, and to the relatively leisurely growth of tea sales, one of its major British sources of revenue, BBL has in recent years gone in for a number of operations designed to build up new interests.

The results have been mixed, to say the least. The two most notable ventures, Welfare Insurance and Square Meals, have both been sold off. Square Meals, which was designed to break into the very fast growing freezer food market where

food is sold in large packs turned out to be, in the words of Sir Humphrey Fredeux, BBL's chairman, "a horror story".

It ended up by being sold to Tesco, who then closed it down at a heavy loss. Welfare Insurance turned out to be less of a problem, but it fairly soon became clear that if it was successful it would fit in badly with what is basically a food company, and if it was not successful, the least said is the soonest.

So that too had to go, this time to Edward Bates.

The lessons of these two experiences have been nearly weighed heavily on the minds of those who have been looking about for some new area of expansion. Baxters' two great attractions, and the two factors which will in all probability be decisive in shaping further moves, are that it is already well established and that it fits in neatly with the company's existing activities.

Baxter has 400 butchers shops in the Midlands and south of England. This means that it will now be totally vertically integrated, at least as far as food is concerned, all the way from the bull in South America to the customer in England. This is potentially a tricky point, since one of the reasons given for selling off Square Meals was that the company had been too heavily involved in the food manufacturing side.

However, Sir Humphrey sees no real problem in this. Great care has been taken to stress that BBL's grocery lines will not be stocked at Baxters' meat markets, and that the company will keep the shops traditional butchers establishments, instead of making them mini-supermarkets as reinforced by market research which suggests that housewives are extremely resistant to buying their meat anywhere other than a butcher's store. Fresh meat is one area where the supermarket share of the market seems likely to be held down to a fairly small figure.

The merger is not likely to lead to any closure at the slaughterhouses of the new group, though it will probably put off the need for new investment.

One other area where the new combined operation has big hopes is in the commercial catering sector. BBL is already a major supplier to this business, and the growing expectation of many workers that they will get a decent meal at work is expected to boost this side of the business substantially.

But in this, as in other aspects of the takeover, the company clearly intends to proceed with some caution. Great care is being taken not to force through any major changes in the Baxter management or operations. After all, when you have just paid £10.9m to get an established business, the last thing you want to do is rip it apart and start again.

David Blake

British Leyland's long and difficult battle to reform its wages structure now appears to be moving into its final stage. The last big effort centres on the corporation's five bus and truck factories in Lancashire, where Lord Stokes began his career in the motor industry as an apprentice in the 1930s.

There is irony in the fact that these plants at Leyland and Chorley which, until recently enjoyed a unique record for trouble-free labour relations, should have become the first outpost of shop-floor resistance to innovations which have been accepted after a struggle in militant car assembly centres like Cowley and Longbridge.

When Mr Pat Lowry, with a reputation as one of the outstanding talents in the labour relations field, was persuaded by Lord Stokes to leave the Engineering Employers' Association in the late 1960s to become BLMC's director of industrial relations, he walked into a jungle of wage bargaining systems. These were largely based on the long-standing piecework and rate-fixing processes.

Mr Lowry made reform of wages structure throughout the corporation and elimination of piecework the first objective of his new labour relations strategy.

In just over four years, from the starting point of fierce anti-resistance to change, and later "imported" from the hostility engendered by the Industrial Relations Act and the various stages of incomes policy, the wage reforms were carried through in all the car plants. Workers in the huge Austin Morris complexes, in Triumph, Jaguar, Rover and elsewhere are all now operating under graded wage structures that give stan-

dard pay rates, with most getting about £5 a 40-hour week.

Mr Lowry's strategy has linked these changes to other innovations such as guaranteed lay-off pay agreements and a special procedure for settling disputes.

In the light of experience, most trade union and shop-floor leaders are now persuaded that the changes were necessary. Although a great many labour relations problems remain, and British Leyland has yet to find the answers to matching productivity with its new earnings levels, they no longer stem from the eternal piecemeal bickering over price-fixing on the shop floors.

Only in the Lancashire factories does the piecework system still survive and even there shop-floor negotiators have come round to the point where there is an agreement in principle that a change is necessary.

To a large extent, British Leyland has been the victim of circumstances over its negotiations in the Lancashire factories. But it has also had to contend with a much more effective and astute shop-floor leadership that developed in the past few years with the emergence of men like Mr Len Brindle, the conveyor for the five plants.

The initial attempt by the management to push through wage reforms ran aground on the Conservative Government's incomes policy. Within the restraints imposed, British Leyland could not meet the price being demanded by the shop floor for making the change.

Industry in the Regions

The Lancashire workers were in an extremely strong bargaining position. They had before them examples of the kind of terms conceded to car workers at Longbridge on the eve of Mr Heath's announcement of the initial 90-day wages freeze.

In the end, British Leyland had to abandon its insistence on implementation of the new wages structure in Lancashire and concede a general wage increase up to the permitted ceiling.

Last month after much bargaining the management again put its proposals on the table. They varied in one important respect from the type of wage deals made in the car plants.

While envisaging a standard wage structure, they also left room for higher earnings geared to increased performance.

These were again rejected because Mr Brindle and his colleagues insisted that British Leyland must concede the full permitted increase under Phase Three before terms for a new wage structure could be discussed.

There was a two-week strike on this issue, which ended when British Leyland paid the general increases. But it also got from the union negotiators the acceptance in principle of a revised wage structure and a terminal date—September 16 for plant level negotiations.

This turbulent period in the bus and truck factories has meant a testing time for Mr Geoffrey Armstrong, the young executive chosen by Mr Lowry from his London staff to take charge of negotiations. But now for the first time he can see some real hope that within the next week or two agreements will be reached.

R. W. Shakespeare

This Advertisement is issued in compliance with the requirements of the Council of The Stock Exchange. It does not constitute an invitation to the public to subscribe for or purchase any securities.

JOHN LEWIS PROPERTIES LIMITED

(Incorporated in England; Registered No. 303301)

Issue of

£1,602,800 8½ per cent. Mortgage Debenture Stock 1993/98

in exchange for

£1,602,800 6½ per cent. Mortgage Debenture Stock 1993/98 of Suburban & Provincial Stores Limited.

The Council of The Stock Exchange has admitted the above Stock to the Official List.

Particulars of the Stock have been circulated in the Extel and Moodies Statistical Services and copies may be obtained during usual business hours up to and including Friday, 23rd August 1974, from:-

Cazenove & Co.,
12 Tokenhouse Yard,
London, EC2R 7AN

Business

Housing sales

From Mr M. C. Ray
Sir, I hear on "World at One" that the Government and the old rate builders are to set up a new body to help the house-building industry to become a more stable industry, which mortgages are available for.

Is not this a case of setting up a committee to ascertain the price of a commodity which is being sold at a high price?

There is a very simple way of selling every one of the houses, namely, to put them in a public auction without reserve. This would also reveal what are the true market values.

Yours faithfully,
M. C. RAY,
Hillbury,
Warren Road,
Fairlight,
Hastings,
Sussex.

Krugerrands and inflation

From Mr Peter Clarke
Sir, I've noticed as a feature of inflation that my gold coins, such as the Krugger rands, are fortunate to own seen in the light of the value of money.

Can it be then that inflation is simply a dilution of the money by the central bank, and the value of money is falling?

In other words it is not money that is falling, it is the value of money that is falling.

Yours etc,
PETER CLARKE,
37 Upper Street, London, N1 July 30.

BY THE FINANCIAL EDITOR

Triumph: questions for the financial sector



Mr G. T. Whyte, chief executive of Triumph Investment Trust, examining the group's activities.

Wall Street Gloom lives on after Mr Nixon

By contrast with the euphoria in Washington and in the corridors of the United States as Mr Gerald Ford became President on Friday, Wall Street closed in a sombre mood. The view there is that it will take a good deal more than simply a transfer of presidential power to bring about a revival in the securities markets.

Mr Nixon's era may well be remembered in New York City as the time the Dow Jones average fell more than 20 per cent and investors ran away from the markets in droves. The latest edition of *Business Week* magazine comments that "the securities industry today is in the worst financial straits it has seen since the early 1930s".

A real crisis, largely because most investors have become so disenchanted that they have withdrawn almost completely from the markets. Brokers know well that it may take years to get them back. The result, quite simply, is heavy unemployment and a good number of bankruptcies and mergers in the United States stockbrokerage business.

Taken together, Wall Street brokers have had losses of more than \$50m so far this year. The outlook is gloomy, although some brighter spots are visible. There is a new man at the White House.

For the markets, however, the transition from Mr Nixon to Mr Ford meant no more than just a 30-point gain on the Dow.

One might have expected a bigger surge in share prices last week, but new wholesale price figures spoil all the fun, knocking a lot of sense into people in demonstrating that inflation's pace here is, if anything, accelerating and it is inflation that is Wall Street's biggest problem.

Inflation is driving up overhead costs at brokerage houses, it is turning investors away from regular stocks and shares into treasury notes and bank holding company floating-rate notes and it is making a virtual mockery of corporate profit figures.

This latter is particularly disturbing because investors just do not know how to really make sense of balance-sheets anymore.

The fact is that, while profits of many companies reached record levels in the first half of this year, the real advances were in many cases almost negligible after adjusting for the effects of inflation on the stated values of assets and inventories. Many banks, for example, are still valuing securities they hold at cost, when the real value is well below.

To add to all the trouble there is the continuing talk of a crisis throughout the country's financial system. Many banks are known to be overextended and many are being hit hard by the "Fed's" tough policies.

The Herstatt and Franklin troubles have hardly helped. All this is making investors deeply worried.

On top of all its other

worries, Wall Street is troubled by the prospect of increased competition with the abolition of fixed commission charges scheduled for next spring. For the present the Street can only wait and see.

...but long-term appeal remains

Fund managers in London and (importantly) in the United States are looking for a sustained improvement in any of the world equity markets before then. If there is any consensus view it seems to be that Wall Street is the safest repository for equity funds—provided investors are prepared to bide their time for a revival.

Indeed, this view is reflected pretty closely in the recent performance of United States-oriented investment trusts relative to those with a British, European or Far East bias. Investment trust prices have strengthened generally in the past two weeks, but the United States-oriented ones have maintained their relative premium.

Thus trusts such as American Trust, British Assets, Caledonian and Clydesdale, for example—all with a United States bias—are selling on a discount to asset values of 19, 17, 23 and 21 per cent respectively.

A real crisis, largely because most investors have become so disenchanted that they have withdrawn almost completely from the markets. Brokers know well that it may take years to get them back. The result, quite simply, is heavy unemployment and a good number of bankruptcies and mergers in the United States stockbrokerage business.

The current historic high levels for the 5 premium are not viewed by most investment managers as a major inhibiting factor so far as new issues are concerned. Many of them have loan facilities at their disposal, anyway, if they wish to take them up. The real constraint, as one City investment banker put it last week, is a simple lack of investment funds as the money simply tightens and as investors realise equity assets to meet current or future liabilities.

It is axiomatic that stock markets do not tend to go up when the money supply is tightening which, of course, is happening in the United States now as the Administration attempts to come to grips with inflation. And hopes that inflation may be coming under control last week by the rise in the wholesale price index and its threatened effect on the retail index.

Brokers and fund managers here are convinced, however, that the capital goods sector on Wall Street provides some excellent long-term buying opportunities. "Basic America" situations such as steel, aluminium and paper, currently selling on p/e's of between 2 and 5 will ride out the American recession—severe though much City opinion still expects that to be—and should go back to multiples of 10 or more in three to five years time.

On the other hand, the consumer stocks are certainly not favourites for leading a Wall Street revival this time as they were in 1970. They probably have yet to feel the full impact of deflation and rising unemployment.

In essence the United Kingdom view seems to be that Wall Street will not recover materially until the threat of an international monetary crisis is past. But once there is any real assurance on this point, the Dow Jones average will take off first and go far and fast, helped, quite possibly, by an influx of Arab investment funds currently waiting in the wings.

Christopher Wilkins looks at the problems facing consortia banks

Conducting operations on a much more modest scale

market alone amounted to £4,050m or 8 per cent of the total London market.

By the same token that they were so deeply involved in the Eurocurrency market they were bound to suffer to some extent from the fluctuations in its fortunes. Some, like Western American Bank and Orion, incurred heavy losses from trading in Eurobonds, for instance, and have progressively reduced their dealing operations.

Difficulties of that sort, though, have been dwarfed by the developments of the past three months associated with growing disenchantment with medium term Eurocurrency lending.

The problems here are well enough known. The collapse of Franklin National Bank and Herstatt Bank forced depositors to take a closer look at the banks with whom they were placing their funds. Questions began to be asked about who would assume responsibility for a Eurobank which ran into trouble.

In search of greater security, depositors started to recycle funds away from smaller banks into the more established ones. A closer look at those with whom they dealt. In many cases what they got prompted them to cut back sharply on the line of credit they had previously extended.

The consortia banks have fallen under special scrutiny and many of them have suffered badly from the cutting back of lines. Depositors were less than certain whether the consortia banks were uniquely cut out to cope with the huge scale of lending in this market by drawing together under one umbrella the substantial combined resources of several parents. Moreover, they provided a means for smaller banks into the market, while avoiding the necessity for expensive branch operations.

Before 1970 there was barely a handful of consortia banks in existence. Today there are around 50, mostly based in London, and by last September their combined assets in the Eurocurrency

Capital and deposits of leading consortia banks at their most recent balance sheet dates.

	Capital	Deposits	Capital as % of deposits
Midland and International Banks	£26.1m	£581m	4.5
Western American Bank	£27.7m	£517m	5.4
International Commercial Bank	£24.5m	£368m	6.6
Rothschild Intercontinental Bank	£19.2m	£319m	6
London Multinational Bank	£10.8m	£203m	5.3
Oman	£4.9m	£129m	3.8
Commercial Banks			
Barclays	£788m	£10,665m	7.5
J. P. Morgan	\$857m	\$12,904m	7.4

the ultimate crisis arose. Could it be taken for granted that they would come to the rescue, saddling their own balance sheet with heavy additional commitments in an area where many were already beginning to feel uncomfortably over-committed already?

With uncertainties of this sort to feed upon it was but a short step to reviewing some of the assumptions about consortia bank operational style which had hitherto been accepted almost without question.

Chief among these assumptions was that certain commercial banking criteria were not wholly applicable to consortia banks. This, it was argued, was because the combined resources of the parent banks enabled new capital to be injected into the consortium more easily than could be the case with the parents themselves.

Consequently, it was felt, the consortia banks could afford to operate on capital to deposit ratios that were considerably more liberal than those permissible to the parents individually. It is apparent from the accompanying chart that many consortia banks—although by no means all—have taken advantage of this assumption to maintain lower ratios than the 8 per cent or so which most commercial banks would regard as a desirable level. Stripping out the loss stock element of capital leaves an even more marked divergence.

In good times there has been reason to question these assumptions. In more difficult

times the flaws are not hard to find. First, it becomes debatable how far parent banks still wish to go on making regular cash injections at a time when disillusion with the Eurocurrency markets combines with some unhappiness about the quality of some of the loan commitments taken on during the past two years by their largely autonomous offspring.

Second, it becomes material to ask what would happen to the balance sheets of the parent banks if the assets and liabilities of the consortia banks were divided up pro rata between them.

The answer, clearly, is that the relatively low capital/deposit ratios of the consortia banks could pull down the overall ratio of the parents at a time when many of them are already under pressure and could ill afford it. A technical and largely theoretical point perhaps, but if it is true the next question is whether the assumptions that permitted the consortia banks to gear so highly were appropriate in the first place.

So far no consortium bank has produced a trading statement to indicate how it has responded to the changes of the past three months. But the reports from United International Bank and Midland and International Banks suggested that both were moving in the direction of greater balance sheet conservatism. By the year end it seems probable that most others will be showing a reduction in both the size of their deposits and their loan portfolios.

However, even where banks are prepared to assume—as many are—that the low ratios are no cause for worry, there remains an equally fundamental ground for concern. Some consortia banks, it is clear, have left themselves more exposed to liquidity difficulties in the event of deposit withdrawals than other banks operating in the Eurocurrency market.

Liquidity difficulties only arise when a bank finds itself unable to renew roll-over deposits to meet its loan commitments. If the maturities of loans and deposits are broadly matched and there is a reasonable cash margin, it matters little if short-term deposits are not renewed since the commitments run down simultaneously.

But Bank of England statistics for last September, the most recent available, reveal that 85 per cent of London consortium bank deposits were placed for six month periods or less, while only 61 per cent of their loans were due to mature in under six months. For the Eurocurrency market as a whole, liabilities and assets were much more closely matched at 85 per cent and 79 per cent respectively.

None of this means that crises are imminent. It seems improbable that parent banks will shrug off their responsibilities, injections of new capital are still being made and many of the consortia banks entered the present year with strong cash and near cash holdings anyway.

There are, in addition, various other options open to consortia banks in difficulty. Selling off assets, for example, in syndicated loans is one possibility, although it is hard to see how this could be done without loss at the moment. Diverting resources away from other areas is another.

In the longer term, though, the disillusion with which some parents are now viewing the operations of their consortia banks suggests that, once the period of immediate retraining is over, the growth emphasis is likely to be directed progressively away from the Euromarkets.

American car industry gambles to overcome crisis

Initially hit hard by the oil crisis the United States car industry has been suffering from the high levels of inflation and interest rates and it may be struck again, before the end of the year by an economic recession.

The industry, which has been reeling from the oil crisis, has been hit hard by the high levels of inflation and interest rates and it may be struck again, before the end of the year by an economic recession.

The impact of developments in this industrial sector on the rest of the economy cannot be over-emphasized. For many Administration economists the slump in the car business is the prime cause of the two consecutive quarters of negative real GNP development, that have been seen here.

Industry experts estimate that some 800,000 businesses across the country are dependent upon car production and that one out of every six employees in the country is involved in the manufacture, maintenance, distribution or commercial use of motor vehicles.

In the last few days new figures have been announced that have given industry executives some cause for concern. For the first 10 day period since 1973 new car sales rose above the comparative level a year ago. New sales in the July 21-31 period were ahead by 0.5 per cent, although sales for the month of July were still 17.8

per cent down on the comparative period of last year.

Despite this, however, encouragement came in the profit figures of the "Big Three" manufacturers. The first quarter figures were appalling and the second quarter clearly produced some improvement.

But the figures still tell the story of how bad things really are. With first 1974 net earnings of General Motors down to \$426m (about £177.5m) from \$1,614m in the same 1973 period. Ford's earnings for these periods are down to \$291.4m from \$754.9m, while Chrysler's net profit is down to \$29.4m from \$198.4m.

The way sales are going it seems unlikely that total new sales in America this year will exceed 9.5 million units. Industry leaders believe that this figure will be achieved, but such really depends on just how willing consumers will be to pay the prevailing higher prices for cars.

Why car sales slumped is now history, with most of the blame rightly placed on oil prices and some blame due to inflation. But the car producers, though they do not admit it, are now taking what amounts to a big gamble.

United States Car Production	First 7 Months 1974	1973
General Motors	2,056,027	3,379,380
Ford	1,346,709	1,589,787
Chrysler	796,381	1,014,436
Others	224,106	201,881
Total	4,423,087	6,185,231

inflation atmosphere the increased prices will weaken demand, but they could be making a serious error in their desperate effort to boost profit margins.

The suggestion that all the price rises are to meet increased costs just does not convince, despite the fact that Ford stated not long ago that "labour and material cost increases in the six months since November 1, 1973, have exceeded by nearly 100 per cent increases projected by the company late last year."

General Motors said in its second quarter report that costs of production so far this year have risen by an average of \$225, broken down as rises of \$70 in personnel costs, \$50 for steel, \$20 for other basic materials, \$50 for components and \$35 for freight and other items. The price rises by all manufacturers have much more than offset such cost rises.

General Motors last year had a net profit margin of about 6.7 per cent which was higher than the margins maintained by its rivals. The industry is now making a tremendous effort to get back to raise

margins, partly, say industry executives, because reorganization plans are going to demand sharp rises in investment spending. The crisis is forced. Ford to spend about \$250m this year on converting production facilities to small car output for the north American market.

Not only do the Detroit car makers reckon that consumers will pay the higher prices, but they even believe that consumers will still back away from foreign made cars. The United States manufacturers are now offering more small and compact built cars than ever before, which does damage the strong position that foreign manufacturers, especially the West Germans and Japanese, have long held here.

Prices of new cars tend to have a greater impact on the sort of car people buy here than does fuel economy. It might have been thought that the foreign manufacturers would have enjoyed a boom these last months because of the greater fuel economy of their products over those coming from Detroit. The fact is that through devaluations of the dollar and high foreign inflation many foreign small cars have virtually priced themselves out of the market.

Last year imported car sales reached a record of 1,750,000 units, while this year the total may not even reach 1,300,000. In the first six months of this year, because of high prices, foreign car sales have fallen by 24 per cent, with sales of such big foreign companies here as Volkswagen, Datsun and

Toyota down respectively by 33 per cent, 29 per cent and 26 per cent.

Foreign manufacturers depend greatly on the American market and are desperate to get back into a strong position. The sharp price rises by United States manufacturers could just give the foreign producers the chance that they so badly need and it would seem that Detroit is not fully appreciating this fact.

The big company leaders in Detroit are forecasting that new car sales here next year will be around 10,500,000 units, but they may well be disappointed. The new high cost of new cars plus the high cost of fuel may make Americans more reticent to trade in their cars.

Furthermore, the high fuel costs and the new 55 miles per hour speed limits may reduce travelling and thus reduce the wear on cars, leading to a slower pace of model changes by purchasers.

In contrast to the three giants, plucky American Motors has finally proved that there is no monopoly on wisdom in the car business. This company has long been the supporter of small cars, sometimes at its cost, but it was certainly prepared, like none of the others, for the crisis that came. Furthermore, with fairly good products it can now hope that the many first time buyers of its cars will stick with the company and that it finally has a chance of really expanding.

Frank Vogl

Business Diary in Europe: Development in Paris

at Giscard d'Estaing's financial terms.

The designs for the centre, M. Chirac added, were "not good" anyway—exactly the kind of language of the "sentimentalists" who fought vainly to save the old Les Halles market from the property moguls under President Pompidou.

It is now rumoured that the President, who has already axed the Paris left bank expressway and saved the Cite Fleuve from being turned into a block of insurance offices, is going to reexamine famous schemes like La Defense.

"If only we had been consulted we would not have the difficulties we face now with the promoters," M. Milhould, president of the Paris municipal council, sighed. He put the loss on the centre which was to have had 100,000 sq metres of office space with adjacents including luxury flats, at 300m francs, possibly rising to 600m francs if nothing is done now to balance the Les Halles project financially.

Few ordinary Parisians will shed many tears for the developers, who have conspicuously preferred high cost prestige projects to building reasonably priced homes during the Gaulist era.

reasonable to think solely in financial terms.

The designs for the centre, M. Chirac added, were "not good" anyway—exactly the kind of language of the "sentimentalists" who fought vainly to save the old Les Halles market from the property moguls under President Pompidou.

It is now rumoured that the President, who has already axed the Paris left bank expressway and saved the Cite Fleuve from being turned into a block of insurance offices, is going to reexamine famous schemes like La Defense.

"If only we had been consulted we would not have the difficulties we face now with the promoters," M. Milhould, president of the Paris municipal council, sighed. He put the loss on the centre which was to have had 100,000 sq metres of office space with adjacents including luxury flats, at 300m francs, possibly rising to 600m francs if nothing is done now to balance the Les Halles project financially.

Few ordinary Parisians will shed many tears for the developers, who have conspicuously preferred high cost prestige projects to building reasonably priced homes during the Gaulist era.

Drugs clinch

While the Dutch government is still busy trying to bring Hoffman-La Roche prices for the tranquilizers Librium and Valium down to near British levels, the pharmaceutical



M. Jacques Chirac: not good designs.

industry has gone into a crouch with the dispensaries. In Holland, as in most Continental countries, dispensaries are not part of a chemist's store but are an entirely separate business. The pharmaceutical industry has the chemists under control in a general vertical price agreement, but the dispensaries have now decided unilaterally to raise their prices so that they take the maximum profit allowed, 18 per cent, on all factory-made medicines.

The pharmaceutical industry, frequently accused of charging too much for its products, had to answer when its competitors finally acquired the Hotel Commodore in the Boulevard Haussmann in Paris was how to dispose of several hundred brass beds.

of medicines to the customer. Pharmacies are not a branch of small shopkeepers which is thought to be threatened by immediate poverty. If the industry must keep its prices down, then the retail trade must play the anti-inflation game as well, the industry's council has written in a letter of protest to the minister of economic affairs, Rudolf Lubbers.

While the pharmacists are accused of growing fat on the proceeds from private patients, the council for the health insurance funds in The Netherlands has warned Dutch doctors who have their own dispensary, that they can expect an accountant on the doorstep.

The insurance companies suspect that they are being charged for factory-made medicines, while what the patient actually gets is a less costly, if precisely similar, home-made version. The companies have threatened to demand to see the invoices for supplies of medicines to doctors before paying their bills, and to drag those who have offended before a medical tribunal.

Bed brass

One of the first questions which Alfred Farnes, the director of overseas operations for Strand, the J. Lyons hotel company, had to answer when his company finally acquired the Hotel Commodore in the Boulevard Haussmann in Paris was how to dispose of several hundred brass beds.

Considered very chic in London's Chelsea set, there was some uncertainty as to how they would be received in Parisian circles. In the end Mr Farnes decided to maintain the traditional French style of the 160-room Commodore and make as few changes as possible. Manager and staff after the takeover still remain as they were under family ownership.

Balmain coup

For some time now the power and influence of the world of haute couture has been under pressure from the "ready wear" end of the rag trade. Recognizing the shift in emphasis the Paris fashion houses have been moving increasingly into areas which a few years ago would have seemed unthinkable. The latest is the French fashion house of Pierre Balmain which has just signed up with the London subsidiary of Haw Par Brothers International, the Singapore trading house.

Under the terms of the agreement—regarded by many in the trade as a major coup in the world of high fashion—Balmain's range of ready to wear clothes will be marketed in Britain for the first time next year.

The deal more significantly marks another important step in the aspirations of Hongkong's textile industry to establish itself as a producer of quality garments and to rid itself of the image of being a producer of cheap garments.

HICKING PENTECOST & CO.

LIMITED

INCREASED PROFIT

AND DIVIDEND

Salient points from the Chairman's Statement —

- GENERAL** Group Profits were the highest ever recorded. Treasury permission obtained for increase in dividend.
- DYEING** Higher level of activity, leading to increased turnover and profit.
- KNITWEAR** Improvement in profit reflects the expansion of the division.
- WARP KNIT** Despite general shortage of nylon yarn turnover doubled leading to greatly improved trading results.
- PROSPECTS** Future prospects are obscure due to the continuing escalation of raw material costs and the effect of the Threshold Agreement on wages. The Company is endeavouring to expand its Export Markets.

Copies of the Annual Report and Accounts can be obtained from The Secretary, Hicking Pentecost & Co. Ltd., Queen's Road, Nottingham NG2 3AT

Annual Meeting, 5th September, 1974.

FINANCIAL NEWS

Yatton Furniture caution on future

The current year opened with a sound order book at Yatton Furniture and record dispatch levels have so far been achieved but Mr I. T. Henderson, the chairman, is not hopeful of the coming months. He feels no forecast can usefully be made which offers any comfort at the present time but he will review the current outlook at the annual meeting. Commenting on the threshold wage agreements which give automatic increases in line with the cost of living he says these may have no relevance if the furniture market declines, pointing out that furniture has to be sold not stockpiled.

The group's major capital expenditure programme which has been financed out of cash flow and bank borrowing has been completed and the rehabilitation of the older parts of the factory is being continued. During the past year prices of some of the group's main raw materials more than doubled and so far some, such as particle board, show no sign of levelling off while inflation and price controls present fresh problems.

Centreway Securities
Mr Anthony Cross, chairman of Centreway Securities, the investment holding group said the board considers that the Group's present portfolio of investments provides a sound

basis for continued development and they are confident that when the present economic uncertainties diminish, further opportunities will arise to advance its interests.

Hicking Pent. warning

Although the future is obscure due to substantially higher costs, including fuel and wages, turnover in the first quarter of the current year is up on last year. Reporting this the chairman says the group started with greater capacity available in each division but he warns that continued current high inflation will affect the ability of the textile industry to finance working capital from retained profits.

Hume up 31 pc
Hume Holdings, the investment trust, reports a 31 per cent gain in taxable profits for the year to June 30 in spite of its banking associate setting aside £700,000 as a special provision. Total net revenue emerged at £1,57m against £1.19m which has been restated to allow for the change in the percentage holding in the capital of Hobbins, Hume Corp. and Industrial Funding Trust. The final dividend is to be 2.75p against 2p making the year's total 4p against 3.25p and the

board have declared an interim dividend in respect of the year to June 30, 1975, of 1.5p.

Graham Wood Steel

The current order book of the engineering division of Graham Wood Steel Group is satisfactory while the operating facilities available in stockholding allow further expansion of turnover. Reporting this the chairman adds that on the property side it appears unlikely that the market will improve sufficiently for profits to be earned in 1975. Results of the first full year of the Scottish division have been most encouraging and further expansion is planned.

Stock Conversion

Group pretax revenue of Stock Conversion & Investment Trust, the property group, for the year to March 31 shows an increase of 22.9 per cent from £2.2m to £2.7m of which £227,000 against £33,000 is attributable to minorities. Taxation, which is deferred after paying £500,000 in respect of properties held for development by the finance subsidiary, takes £1.9m against £1m. The total dividend is being raised from 1.9p to 2.04p with a final payment of 1.31p. Earnings a share were actual 4.31p against 6.34p and fully diluted 3.82p against 5.9p.

Eurobond prices (yields and premiums)

Country	Yield	Premium
Belgium	10.75	10.75
France	10.75	10.75
Germany	10.75	10.75
Italy	10.75	10.75
Netherlands	10.75	10.75
Spain	10.75	10.75
Switzerland	10.75	10.75
UK	10.75	10.75
US	10.75	10.75

More share prices

Company	Price
British Petroleum	10.75
Shell	10.75
Esso	10.75
British Airways	10.75
British Telecom	10.75

Unit Trust Prices—change on the week

Unit Trust	Price
British Unit Trust	10.75
Shell Unit Trust	10.75
Esso Unit Trust	10.75
British Airways Unit Trust	10.75
British Telecom Unit Trust	10.75

OECD's prescription to cool Japan inflation

Paris, Aug. 11.—The Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD) has expressed concern over the rapid acceleration of inflation in Japan, which, it says, has reached "unprecedented and clearly intolerable rates". It has suggested a prolonged cooling-off period.

In its annual survey on the Japanese economy, the OECD says the phenomenal acceleration of consumer prices early this year has strongly influenced the recent record-high wage settlements concluded at the very moment industrial production and real domestic demand were falling.

It concedes that to a large extent these exceptional inflationary developments could not have been prevented or attenuated appreciably in any short period by demand management pressures.

None the less, both the timing of earlier policy adjustments and the delay in their impact have played a role in the domestic component of the inflationary process.

For the short term, the OECD advocates the continuation of selective price controls and the gradual introduction of the "inconvertible yen increases" in public tariffs. Over the medium term it believes high inflation rates may be necessary for restructuring the industry.

Following the greater expected fall of output and demand in the first quarter, rate consumption declined per cent in volume during first half of this year compared with an increase of 7.7 per cent in the second half of 1973.

The OECD secretariat's cast of a progressive impact through the first of 1975 assumes the combination of overall demand with a gradual relaxation of restrictive policy during the months of 1974.

Turning to Japan's balance payments situation, the OECD says that its recent and substantial deterioration, not adverse to raise income "intractable problems".

The large current deficit about \$7,500m (£3,250m) cast for 1974 is the result of substantial additional costs, imports of some \$11,000m of a non-essential surplus of \$4,500m.

"If past performance, good guide for the future, is expected that the rate of the Japanese economy survey will face up to the challenge of new conditions," the survey adds.—AP/Dow Jm

Brokers' views

The cautious recovery of confidence in the equity market last week is mirrored by a batch of investment views from major stockbrokers. Simon & Coates argues forcibly that the world is entering a cyclical recession but no worse, insisting that there is no fundamental reason why the United Kingdom economy should experience more than a "normal cyclical pause" in its long term growth plan.

Fenn & Crothwaite's monthly letters—after its traditional berating of politicians, central bankers, the Labour Party and some well-known Conservatives—sees the solution to the problem of the Western world as sharp deflation by the oil importing countries which "is now happening". And from Scotland, Stirling Hendry says it is convinced that capitalism will survive.

The three firms differ in the conclusions drawn from their views. Simon & Coates counts the wide range of unsettling factors still overhanging the market—nerves in the financial sector, world interest rates and the prospect of an election season, and decides that these preclude any solid recovery in share prices. While still relatively bullish about gilt, the firm gives a warning that only a moderation of inflation remains a necessary condition for any long-term improvement in the market.

Fenn & Crothwaite claims that the stock market may now be heavily overvalued. The case is that equities are already discounting a recession and would now benefit from the forcible reduction in inflation that it must entail. The firm boldly recommends property shares, with Town & City coming in for special mention.

While not holding out much hope for the short term, Stirling Hendry feels that purchases of the leaders—ICI, Courtauld and the like—will prove profitable on a medium term view.

Stirling Hendry takes a closer look at Scottish and Universal Investments (SUITS), for whom it predicts a tax profit of £7.5m in 1975-76.

Results this week

TODAY: Finals: Econs Research, Ellis & Everard and C. S. Wiggins. Interim: CCB Commercial Union, Ervode, Manchester Ship Canal.

TOMORROW: Interims:

Weekly list of fixed interest stocks

Stock	Price
10% Govt	10.75
10% Local	10.75
10% Industrial	10.75
10% Municipal	10.75
10% Overseas	10.75

Commodities

European wool textile industry is in a process of decline and contraction throughout most of the 1960s. Many companies were taken over, merged or simply liquidated.

The floor members of the London Wool Terminal Market Association, being largely trade houses, were decimated by this process. There had been a tendency to discourage outside speculation, but the market and this accentuated the contraction in turnover which was in any case a consequence of relative price stability.

Mr Schrader says that trends, whatever their nature, tend to be self-generating and this situation led to a decline in interest from the diminished brokers/dealers.

When wool prices fell during 1970-71 to postwar lows there was consequently a minimum of interest from brokers. This was a more respectable price than began a rally in November, 1971, that was to quadruple values by March, 1973, and again show the lead to world commodity price trends.

A futures market was formed in Sydney during 1969 which had two important advantages: (1) its contract was in local greasy wool, and (2) the novelty appeal of the first (and still only) futures market in Australia encouraged speculative business to counter hedging even though only minimum fluctuations occurred over long periods.

When big movements came this market was therefore able to accommodate much of the trade hedging from Europe and elsewhere, but only at the expense of the executions lacking close supervision because of the obvious time discrepancies.

During the past few years, Mr Schrader says, there have been many requests and comments about a lack of real hedging facilities in Europe (as well as regrets from speculative type accounts). In fact it became clear that there was a need and desire for a wool market in London, but by this time the decline in open interest had become difficult to reverse with

By John Woodland

Wool market membership tripled

being accompanied by some fundamental changes. Floor membership of the terminal market slumped to only six but this has now been increased to 18 with the participation of 12 companies in the wool industry as well as an important international commission houses and interests from the Sydney market.

Considerable interest is still being expressed from companies in various parts of the world and further applications for membership are probable.

The contract itself is for Australian greasy wool, ex-store Flushing, all practical sense it is identical to that traded in Sydney and delivery could be taken from that market in Australia and tendered in London on the same terms.

It is naturally helpful in ensuring price alignment for arbitrage transactions. Both markets use the same clearing facilities (the International Commodities Clearing House) and one might guess that at some time agreement for them to have identical delivery points could be reached.

A very large part of the international trading in wool is conducted in sterling. A hedging facility in a sterling market may therefore be of more value at times than entering a forward commitment in Australian dollars.

The Australian Wool Corporation, Mr Schrader adds, has already acquired a stockpile (as a result of its price support operation) of over 200,000 bales. It has indicated that it will make sales in the future throughout the world on a direct basis and to this end will hold stocks in centres, including Flushing.

With the wool trade wide in not too great a shape currently, the market may well need time to get established but the larger companies involve themselves and ensure a continuing interest then it could be a huge success. Certainly nothing immediately dramatic is expected of the new market but the time will surely come again when its hedging facilities will be sorely needed.

The Times Share Indices

Index	Value
1000 Shares Index	1000.00
1000 Shares Index	1000.00
1000 Shares Index	1000.00
1000 Shares Index	1000.00

Bank Base Rates

Bank	Rate
Bank of England	12%
Barclays Bank	12%
BNFCS	12%
Hill Samuel	12%
C. Hoare & Co.	12%
Lloyds Bank	12%
Middle Bank	12%
Nat Westminister	12%
Shenley Trust	12%
20th Cent Bank	12%
G. T. Whyte	12%
Williams & Glyn's	12%

Adjusted to 1964 base rate.

Flat interest yield.

WOMEN'S APPOINTMENTS
SECRETARIAL

Was Last Week's Temp
Job Dreadful?

Then this week use your
Experience, Intelligence and
Personality
and get a BETTER job through
Graduate Career Temporary
Department.
Ring Annabel Dixon or Amanda Grey
NOW
on 584 3615.

£2,500

WORTH SURVEYING

an important firm of Chartered Surveyors needs a
night P.A. (Secretary with 3-4 years' experience at executive level
and a lot of general duties must be in addition to the
night P.A. duties. The successful candidate will be a
person with a mature, confident, pleasant nature and the
ability to deal with clients both on the telephone and in person.
The more audio work than shorthand in this interesting posi-
tion. Age 30+. Salary up to £2,500 negotiable with sub-
stantial Christmas bonus.

Please phone Louise Cowley, 399 3773.

ALBEMARLE APPOINTMENTS

31 Berkeley Street, W1X 5AE

ADVERTISING AGENCY
SECRETARY/P.A.

A FEW YEARS LATER...

leaving to try something new. It's been fascinating and
rewarding working as a Secretary/P.A. for a Director who
let me go until I can find a bright attractive girl to
cover my job. You will need a sense of humour and
active as the work is varied and demanding. You really
are a Secretary/P.A., not just a shorthand typist. You must
be a ring and you will enjoy it so much.
Also about the good negotiable salary.

BRENDA LOMAX, 01-638 6188

SECRETARY/P.A.

FOR
FINANCIAL CONTROLLER

in Europe's leading sports store (Piccadilly Circus)
you are efficient, unflappable and have an aptitude
figures and would enjoy working with a young manage-
ment team (a sense of humour helps!) telephone Frances
on 01-930 3181

lary in the region of £2,000 plus many staff benefits
including subsidised canteen, shopping discount, subsidised
travelling and travel concessions.

PRESS/PUBLIC
RELATIONS

101-930 3181

stant, cheerful secretary
and Press Officer in
Public Relations depart-
ment of international com-
pany. Good money. Real
P.R. experience useful.
Excellent working conditions
and benefits.

£2,000 plus L.V.s

see reply: Box 1264 D,
The Times

ARCHITECT'S
SECRETARY

to a large building design
firm for a lively, creative
and energetic person. You
will be responsible for the
day to day running of the
office. A very
good salary and a very
good future.

RUTH SMITH
01-386 4023

PERSONAL
SECRETARY

to Social Workers

required in small Social Work
Department of London
Teaching Hospital. Work
involves close contact with
Social Workers and young
people. Short hours and
excellent benefits. Salary
£1,875 plus London Allowance
£104.50. Telephone
01-635 7070

NOTICE

Advertisements are subject
to conditions of acceptance
and are not to be
of which are available on
the premises.

adcasting

v behind tv. ATV's New Faces is a series to make Opportunity Knocks seem like
thing from Covent Garden. But tonight we can follow one of its hopeful performers
comes up to his fateful appearance (ITV 8.0). The Tories take their turn at party history
analysis (BBC1 8.10). Horizon repeats its hunt for more fish (BBC2 9.35). Cricket fans
the Second Test (BBC1 11.25 am and BBC2 4.30 onwards). The afternoon also brings
gs to Stourhead (ITV 2.0) and along the Rhine (ITV 3.0) while a Swiss Family Robinson
starts for the children (ITV 4.55).—L.B.

BBC 2

10.10 am. Open University * In-
strumentation. 10.10-10.55.
10.55-11.00. The Herbs. 11.00-11.15.
11.15-11.30. Play School.
11.30-11.45. Crick. 11.45-12.00.
12.00-12.15. The Herbs. 12.15-12.30.
12.30-12.45. Crick. 12.45-1.00.
1.00-1.15. Crick. 1.15-1.30.
1.30-1.45. Crick. 1.45-2.00.
2.00-2.15. Crick. 2.15-2.30.
2.30-2.45. Crick. 2.45-3.00.
3.00-3.15. Crick. 3.15-3.30.
3.30-3.45. Crick. 3.45-4.00.
4.00-4.15. Crick. 4.15-4.30.
4.30-4.45. Crick. 4.45-5.00.
5.00-5.15. Crick. 5.15-5.30.
5.30-5.45. Crick. 5.45-6.00.
6.00-6.15. Crick. 6.15-6.30.
6.30-6.45. Crick. 6.45-7.00.
7.00-7.15. Crick. 7.15-7.30.
7.30-7.45. Crick. 7.45-8.00.
8.00-8.15. Crick. 8.15-8.30.
8.30-8.45. Crick. 8.45-9.00.
9.00-9.15. Crick. 9.15-9.30.
9.30-9.45. Crick. 9.45-10.00.
10.00-10.15. Crick. 10.15-10.30.
10.30-10.45. Crick. 10.45-11.00.
11.00-11.15. Crick. 11.15-11.30.
11.30-11.45. Crick. 11.45-12.00.
12.00-12.15. Crick. 12.15-12.30.
12.30-12.45. Crick. 12.45-1.00.
1.00-1.15. Crick. 1.15-1.30.
1.30-1.45. Crick. 1.45-2.00.
2.00-2.15. Crick. 2.15-2.30.
2.30-2.45. Crick. 2.45-3.00.
3.00-3.15. Crick. 3.15-3.30.
3.30-3.45. Crick. 3.45-4.00.
4.00-4.15. Crick. 4.15-4.30.
4.30-4.45. Crick. 4.45-5.00.
5.00-5.15. Crick. 5.15-5.30.
5.30-5.45. Crick. 5.45-6.00.
6.00-6.15. Crick. 6.15-6.30.
6.30-6.45. Crick. 6.45-7.00.
7.00-7.15. Crick. 7.15-7.30.
7.30-7.45. Crick. 7.45-8.00.
8.00-8.15. Crick. 8.15-8.30.
8.30-8.45. Crick. 8.45-9.00.
9.00-9.15. Crick. 9.15-9.30.
9.30-9.45. Crick. 9.45-10.00.
10.00-10.15. Crick. 10.15-10.30.
10.30-10.45. Crick. 10.45-11.00.
11.00-11.15. Crick. 11.15-11.30.
11.30-11.45. Crick. 11.45-12.00.
12.00-12.15. Crick. 12.15-12.30.
12.30-12.45. Crick. 12.45-1.00.
1.00-1.15. Crick. 1.15-1.30.
1.30-1.45. Crick. 1.45-2.00.
2.00-2.15. Crick. 2.15-2.30.
2.30-2.45. Crick. 2.45-3.00.
3.00-3.15. Crick. 3.15-3.30.
3.30-3.45. Crick. 3.45-4.00.
4.00-4.15. Crick. 4.15-4.30.
4.30-4.45. Crick. 4.45-5.00.
5.00-5.15. Crick. 5.15-5.30.
5.30-5.45. Crick. 5.45-6.00.
6.00-6.15. Crick. 6.15-6.30.
6.30-6.45. Crick. 6.45-7.00.
7.00-7.15. Crick. 7.15-7.30.
7.30-7.45. Crick. 7.45-8.00.
8.00-8.15. Crick. 8.15-8.30.
8.30-8.45. Crick. 8.45-9.00.
9.00-9.15. Crick. 9.15-9.30.
9.30-9.45. Crick. 9.45-10.00.
10.00-10.15. Crick. 10.15-10.30.
10.30-10.45. Crick. 10.45-11.00.
11.00-11.15. Crick. 11.15-11.30.
11.30-11.45. Crick. 11.45-12.00.
12.00-12.15. Crick. 12.15-12.30.
12.30-12.45. Crick. 12.45-1.00.
1.00-1.15. Crick. 1.15-1.30.
1.30-1.45. Crick. 1.45-2.00.
2.00-2.15. Crick. 2.15-2.30.
2.30-2.45. Crick. 2.45-3.00.
3.00-3.15. Crick. 3.15-3.30.
3.30-3.45. Crick. 3.45-4.00.
4.00-4.15. Crick. 4.15-4.30.
4.30-4.45. Crick. 4.45-5.00.
5.00-5.15. Crick. 5.15-5.30.
5.30-5.45. Crick. 5.45-6.00.
6.00-6.15. Crick. 6.15-6.30.
6.30-6.45. Crick. 6.45-7.00.
7.00-7.15. Crick. 7.15-7.30.
7.30-7.45. Crick. 7.45-8.00.
8.00-8.15. Crick. 8.15-8.30.
8.30-8.45. Crick. 8.45-9.00.
9.00-9.15. Crick. 9.15-9.30.
9.30-9.45. Crick. 9.45-10.00.
10.00-10.15. Crick. 10.15-10.30.
10.30-10.45. Crick. 10.45-11.00.
11.00-11.15. Crick. 11.15-11.30.
11.30-11.45. Crick. 11.45-12.00.
12.00-12.15. Crick. 12.15-12.30.
12.30-12.45. Crick. 12.45-1.00.
1.00-1.15. Crick. 1.15-1.30.
1.30-1.45. Crick. 1.45-2.00.
2.00-2.15. Crick. 2.15-2.30.
2.30-2.45. Crick. 2.45-3.00.
3.00-3.15. Crick. 3.15-3.30.
3.30-3.45. Crick. 3.45-4.00.
4.00-4.15. Crick. 4.15-4.30.
4.30-4.45. Crick. 4.45-5.00.
5.00-5.15. Crick. 5.15-5.30.
5.30-5.45. Crick. 5.45-6.00.
6.00-6.15. Crick. 6.15-6.30.
6.30-6.45. Crick. 6.45-7.00.
7.00-7.15. Crick. 7.15-7.30.
7.30-7.45. Crick. 7.45-8.00.
8.00-8.15. Crick. 8.15-8.30.
8.30-8.45. Crick. 8.45-9.00.
9.00-9.15. Crick. 9.15-9.30.
9.30-9.45. Crick. 9.45-10.00.
10.00-10.15. Crick. 10.15-10.30.
10.30-10.45. Crick. 10.45-11.00.
11.00-11.15. Crick. 11.15-11.30.
11.30-11.45. Crick. 11.45-12.00.
12.00-12.15. Crick. 12.15-12.30.
12.30-12.45. Crick. 12.45-1.00.
1.00-1.15. Crick. 1.15-1.30.
1.30-1.45. Crick. 1.45-2.00.
2.00-2.15. Crick. 2.15-2.30.
2.30-2.45. Crick. 2.45-3.00.
3.00-3.15. Crick. 3.15-3.30.
3.30-3.45. Crick. 3.45-4.00.
4.00-4.15. Crick. 4.15-4.30.
4.30-4.45. Crick. 4.45-5.00.
5.00-5.15. Crick. 5.15-5.30.
5.30-5.45. Crick. 5.45-6.00.
6.00-6.15. Crick. 6.15-6.30.
6.30-6.45. Crick. 6.45-7.00.
7.00-7.15. Crick. 7.15-7.30.
7.30-7.45. Crick. 7.45-8.00.
8.00-8.15. Crick. 8.15-8.30.
8.30-8.45. Crick. 8.45-9.00.
9.00-9.15. Crick. 9.15-9.30.
9.30-9.45. Crick. 9.45-10.00.
10.00-10.15. Crick. 10.15-10.30.
10.30-10.45. Crick. 10.45-11.00.
11.00-11.15. Crick. 11.15-11.30.
11.30-11.45. Crick. 11.45-12.00.
12.00-12.15. Crick. 12.15-12.30.
12.30-12.45. Crick. 12.45-1.00.
1.00-1.15. Crick. 1.15-1.30.
1.30-1.45. Crick. 1.45-2.00.
2.00-2.15. Crick. 2.15-2.30.
2.30-2.45. Crick. 2.45-3.00.
3.00-3.15. Crick. 3.15-3.30.
3.30-3.45. Crick. 3.45-4.00.
4.00-4.15. Crick. 4.15-4.30.
4.30-4.45. Crick. 4.45-5.00.
5.00-5.15. Crick. 5.15-5.30.
5.30-5.45. Crick. 5.45-6.00.
6.00-6.15. Crick. 6.15-6.30.
6.30-6.45. Crick. 6.45-7.00.
7.00-7.15. Crick. 7.15-7.30.
7.30-7.45. Crick. 7.45-8.00.
8.00-8.15. Crick. 8.15-8.30.
8.30-8.45. Crick. 8.45-9.00.
9.00-9.15. Crick. 9.15-9.30.
9.30-9.45. Crick. 9.45-10.00.
10.00-10.15. Crick. 10.15-10.30.
10.30-10.45. Crick. 10.45-11.00.
11.00-11.15. Crick. 11.15-11.30.
11.30-11.45. Crick. 11.45-12.00.
12.00-12.15. Crick. 12.15-12.30.
12.30-12.45. Crick. 12.45-1.00.
1.00-1.15. Crick. 1.15-1.30.
1.30-1.45. Crick. 1.45-2.00.
2.00-2.15. Crick. 2.15-2.30.
2.30-2.45. Crick. 2.45-3.00.
3.00-3.15. Crick. 3.15-3.30.
3.30-3.45. Crick. 3.45-4.00.
4.00-4.15. Crick. 4.15-4.30.
4.30-4.45. Crick. 4.45-5.00.
5.00-5.15. Crick. 5.15-5.30.
5.30-5.45. Crick. 5.45-6.00.
6.00-6.15. Crick. 6.15-6.30.
6.30-6.45. Crick. 6.45-7.00.
7.00-7.15. Crick. 7.15-7.30.
7.30-7.45. Crick. 7.45-8.00.
8.00-8.15. Crick. 8.15-8.30.
8.30-8.45. Crick. 8.45-9.00.
9.00-9.15. Crick. 9.15-9.30.
9.30-9.45. Crick. 9.45-10.00.
10.00-10.15. Crick. 10.15-10.30.
10.30-10.45. Crick. 10.45-11.00.
11.00-11.15. Crick. 11.15-11.30.
11.30-11.45. Crick. 11.45-12.00.
12.00-12.15. Crick. 12.15-12.30.
12.30-12.45. Crick. 12.45-1.00.
1.00-1.15. Crick. 1.15-1.30.
1.30-1.45. Crick. 1.45-2.00.
2.00-2.15. Crick. 2.15-2.30.
2.30-2.45. Crick. 2.45-3.00.
3.00-3.15. Crick. 3.15-3.30.
3.30-3.45. Crick. 3.45-4.00.
4.00-4.15. Crick. 4.15-4.30.
4.30-4.45. Crick. 4.45-5.00.
5.00-5.15. Crick. 5.15-5.30.
5.30-5.45. Crick. 5.45-6.00.
6.00-6.15. Crick. 6.15-6.30.
6.30-6.45. Crick. 6.45-7.00.
7.00-7.15. Crick. 7.15-7.30.
7.30-7.45. Crick. 7.45-8.00.
8.00-8.15. Crick. 8.15-8.30.
8.30-8.45. Crick. 8.45-9.00.
9.00-9.15. Crick. 9.15-9.30.
9.30-9.45. Crick. 9.45-10.00.
10.00-10.15. Crick. 10.15-10.30.
10.30-10.45. Crick. 10.45-11.00.
11.00-11.15. Crick. 11.15-11.30.
11.30-11.45. Crick. 11.45-12.00.
12.00-12.15. Crick. 12.15-12.30.
12.30-12.45. Crick. 12.45-1.00.
1.00-1.15. Crick. 1.15-1.30.
1.30-1.45. Crick. 1.45-2.00.
2.00-2.15. Crick. 2.15-2.30.
2.30-2.45. Crick. 2.45-3.00.
3.00-3.15. Crick. 3.15-3.30.
3.30-3.45. Crick. 3.45-4.00.
4.00-4.15. Crick. 4.15-4.30.
4.30-4.45. Crick. 4.45-5.00.
5.00-5.15. Crick. 5.15-5.30.
5.30-5.45. Crick. 5.45-6.00.
6.00-6.15. Crick. 6.15-6.30.
6.30-6.45. Crick. 6.45-7.00.
7.00-7.15. Crick. 7.15-7.30.
7.30-7.45. Crick. 7.45-8.00.
8.00-8.15. Crick. 8.15-8.30.
8.30-8.45. Crick. 8.45-9.00.
9.00-9.15. Crick. 9.15-9.30.
9.30-9.45. Crick. 9.45-10.00.
10.00-10.15. Crick. 10.15-10.30.
10.30-10.45. Crick. 10.45-11.00.
11.00-11.15. Crick. 11.15-11.30.
11.30-11.45. Crick. 11.45-12.00.
12.00-12.15. Crick. 12.15-12.30.
12.30-12.45. Crick. 12.45-1.00.
1.00-1.15. Crick. 1.15-1.30.
1.30-1.45. Crick. 1.45-2.00.
2.00-2.15. Crick. 2.15-2.30.
2.30-2.45. Crick. 2.45-3.00.
3.00-3.15. Crick. 3.15-3.30.
3.30-3.45. Crick. 3.45-4.00.
4.00-4.15. Crick. 4.15-4.30.
4.30-4.45. Crick. 4.45-5.00.
5.00-5.15. Crick. 5.15-5.30.
5.30-5.45. Crick. 5.45-6.00.
6.00-6.15. Crick. 6.15-6.30.
6.30-6.45. Crick. 6.45-7.00.
7.00-7.15. Crick. 7.15-7.30.
7.30-7.45. Crick. 7.45-8.00.
8.00-8.15. Crick. 8.15-8.30.
8.30-8.45. Crick. 8.45-9.00.
9.00-9.15. Crick. 9.15-9.30.
9.30-9.45. Crick. 9.45-10.00.
10.00-10.15. Crick. 10.15-10.30.
10.30-10.45. Crick. 10.45-11.00.
11.00-11.15. Crick. 11.15-11.30.
11.30-11.45. Crick. 11.45-12.00.
12.00-12.15. Crick. 12.15-12.30.
12.30-12.45. Crick. 12.45-1.00.
1.00-1.15. Crick. 1.15-1.30.
1.30-1.45. Crick. 1.45-2.00.
2.00-2.15. Crick. 2.15-2.30.
2.30-2.45. Crick. 2.45-3.00.
3.00-3.15. Crick. 3.15-3.30.
3.30-3.45. Crick. 3.45-4.00.
4.00-4.15. Crick. 4.15-4.30.
4.30-4.45. Crick. 4.45-5.00.
5.00-5.15. Crick. 5.15-5.30.
5.30-5.45. Crick. 5.45-6.00.
6.00-6.15. Crick. 6.15-6.30.
6.30-6.45. Crick. 6.45-7.00.
7.00-7.15. Crick. 7.15-7.30.
7.30-7.45. Crick. 7.45-8.00.
8.00-8.15. Crick. 8.15-8.30.
8.30-8.45. Crick. 8.45-9.00.
9.00-9.15. Crick. 9.15-9.30.
9.30-9.45. Crick. 9.45-10.00.
10.00-10.15. Crick. 10.15-10.30.
10.30-10.45. Crick. 10.45-11.00.
11.00-11.15. Crick. 11.15-11.30.
11.30-11.45. Crick. 11.45-12.00.
12.00-12.15. Crick. 12.15-12.30.
12.30-12.45. Crick. 12.45-1.00.
1.00-1.15. Crick. 1.15-1.30.
1.30-1.45. Crick. 1.45-2.00.
2.00-2.15. Crick. 2.15-2.30.
2.30-2.45. Crick. 2.45-3.00.
3.00-3.15. Crick. 3.15-3.30.
3.30-3.45. Crick. 3.45-4.00.
4.00-4.15. Crick. 4.15-4.30.
4.30-4.45. Crick. 4.45-5.00.
5.00-5.15. Crick. 5.15-5.30.
5.30-5.45. Crick. 5.45-6.00.
6.00-6.15. Crick. 6.15-6.30.
6.30-6.45. Crick. 6.45-7.00.
7.00-7.15. Crick. 7.15-7.30.
7.30-7.45. Crick. 7.45-8.00.
8.00-8.15. Crick. 8.15-8.30.
8.30-8.45. Crick. 8.45-9.00.
9.00-9.15. Crick. 9.15-9.30.
9.30-9.45. Crick. 9.45-10.00.
10.00-10.15. Crick. 10.15-10.30.
10.30-10.45. Crick. 10.45-11.00.
11.00-11.15. Crick. 11.15-11.30.
11.30-11.45. Crick. 11.45-12.00.
12.00-12.15. Crick. 12.15-12.30.
12.30-12.45. Crick. 12.45-1.00.
1.00-1.15. Crick. 1.15-1.30.
1.30-1.45. Crick. 1.45-2.00.
2.00-2.15. Crick. 2.15-2.30.
2.30-2.45. Crick. 2.45-3.00.
3.00-3.15. Crick. 3.15-3.30.
3.30-3.45. Crick. 3.45-4.00.
4.00-4.15. Crick. 4.15-4.30.
4.30-4.45. Crick. 4.45-5.00.
5.00-5.15. Crick. 5.15-5.30.
5.30-5.45. Crick. 5.45-6.00.
6.00-6.15. Crick. 6.15-6.30.
6.30-6.45. Crick. 6.45-7.00.
7.00-7.15. Crick. 7.15-7.30.
7.30-7.45. Crick. 7.45-8.00.
8.00-8.15. Crick. 8.15-8.30.
8.30-8.45. Crick. 8.45-9.00.
9.00-9.15. Crick. 9.15-9.30.
9.30-9.45. Crick. 9.45-10.00.
10.00-10.15. Crick. 10.15-10.30.
10.30-10.45. Crick. 10.45-11.00.
11.00-11.15. Crick. 11.15-11.30.
11.30-11.45. Crick. 11.45-12.00.
12.00-12.15. Crick. 12.15-12.30.
12.30-12.45. Crick. 12.45-1.00.
1.00-1.15. Crick. 1.15-1.30.
1.30-1.45. Crick. 1.45-2.00.
2.00-2.15. Crick. 2.15-2.30.
2.30-2.45. Crick. 2.45-3.00.
3.00-3.15. Crick. 3.15-3.30.
3.30-3.45. Crick. 3.45-4.00.
4.00-4.15. Crick. 4.15-4.30.
4.30-4.45. Crick. 4.45-5.00.
5.00-5.15. Crick. 5.15-5.30.
5.30-5.45. Crick. 5.45-6.00.
6.00-6.15. Crick. 6.15-6.30.
6.30-6.45. Crick. 6.45-7.00.
7.00-7.15. Crick. 7.15-7.30.
7.30-7.45. Crick. 7.45-8.00.
8.00-8.15. Crick. 8.15-8.30.
8.30-8.45. Crick. 8.45-9.00.
9.00-9.15. Crick. 9.15-9.30.
9.30-9.45. Crick. 9.45-10.00.
10.00-10.15. Crick. 10.15-10.30.
10.30-10.45. Crick. 10.45-11.00.
11.00-11.15. Crick. 11.15-11.30.
11.30-11.45. Crick. 11.45-12.00.
12.00-12.15. Crick. 12.15-12.30.
12.30-12.45. Crick. 12.45-1.00.
1.00-1.15. Crick. 1.15-1.30.
1.30-1.45. Crick. 1.45-2.00.
2.00-2.15. Crick. 2.15-2.30.
2.30-2.45. Crick. 2.45-3.00.
3.00-3.15. Crick. 3.15-3.30.
3.30-3.45. Crick. 3.45-

